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Our Authors

Guest editor for this special issue of *Survey Midmonthly* is Madeline Berry, former executive officer of UNRRA's Bureau of Relief Services, and currently working on a special project for the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. To Miss Berry goes credit for the fine collection of articles, information, and illustrations which went into the making of the issue. Miss Berry, who has pursued a career in community organization from local to international levels, is perhaps best known to our readers as a staff member of Community Chests and Councils Inc., where she served for thirteen years prior to her Washington appointment.

INTRODUCTION TO THIS ISSUE ON THE world relief crisis comes from Joseph P. Chamberlain, chairman of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, and chairman of Survey Associates' board of directors. Mr. Chamberlain, Columbia University's distinguished professor of public law, has long numbered the field of international relations among his many interests.

AN INFORMATIVE PICTURE OF WORLD needs today is given by Richard R. Brown, deputy chief executive officer of UNRRA. Mr. Brown acted as personal representative of the director general on special field assignments relating to UNRRA missions in the Middle East and Czechoslovakia in 1945 and 1946.

After fifteen years of teaching in the Denver public schools, he came to Washington in 1935 as deputy executive director of NYA. Currently, Mr. Brown is assisting in setting up IRO, and arranging for transfer of UNRRA's DP service.

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS now being rapidly set up for business are discussed by Ellen S. Woodward, director of the office of Inter-Agency and International Relations of the Federal Security Agency. Mrs. Woodward was for many years a member of the Social Security Board, and has acted as a member of UNRRA's Standing Technical Committee on Welfare. She was adviser to the U. S. member in each of the six sessions of the UNRRA Council, as well as the recent session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

NATHAN REICH IS DIRECTOR OF THE American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee's research department. Born in Poland, Mr. Reich is a well known lecturer on social and economic subjects. He is now acting chairman of the department of economics at Hunter College.

DR. WILBUR A. SAWYER HAS BEEN director of UNRRA's Health Division since 1944. World health has been a major concern to Dr. Sawyer for almost thirty years. To many readers, he is well known as the former director of Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Division. Dr. Sawyer's outstanding medical work has been done in the fields of venereal and tropical diseases.

THE MOVING DESCRIPTION OF THE world's children is at many points a first-hand account. The author, Eileen Egan, representing the staff of World Relief Services - National Catholic Welfare Conference, organized services for refugees in Mexico in 1943; and in 1944 went to Spain, where the NCWC—with the American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and the Unitarian Service Committee—provided joint cooperative service to refugees in Madrid and Barcelona. Miss Egan is now project supervisor in the New York office.

FOR YEARS, ALLEN T. BURNS HAS BEEN known to *Survey* readers as one of social work's outstanding leaders. A past president of the National Conference of Social Work, he was first director of the Community Chests and Councils Inc., from which he retired as executive vice-president in 1942. Since then, he has been active in the foreign relief field, and is now chairman of the displaced persons executive committee, American Council of Voluntary Agencies.

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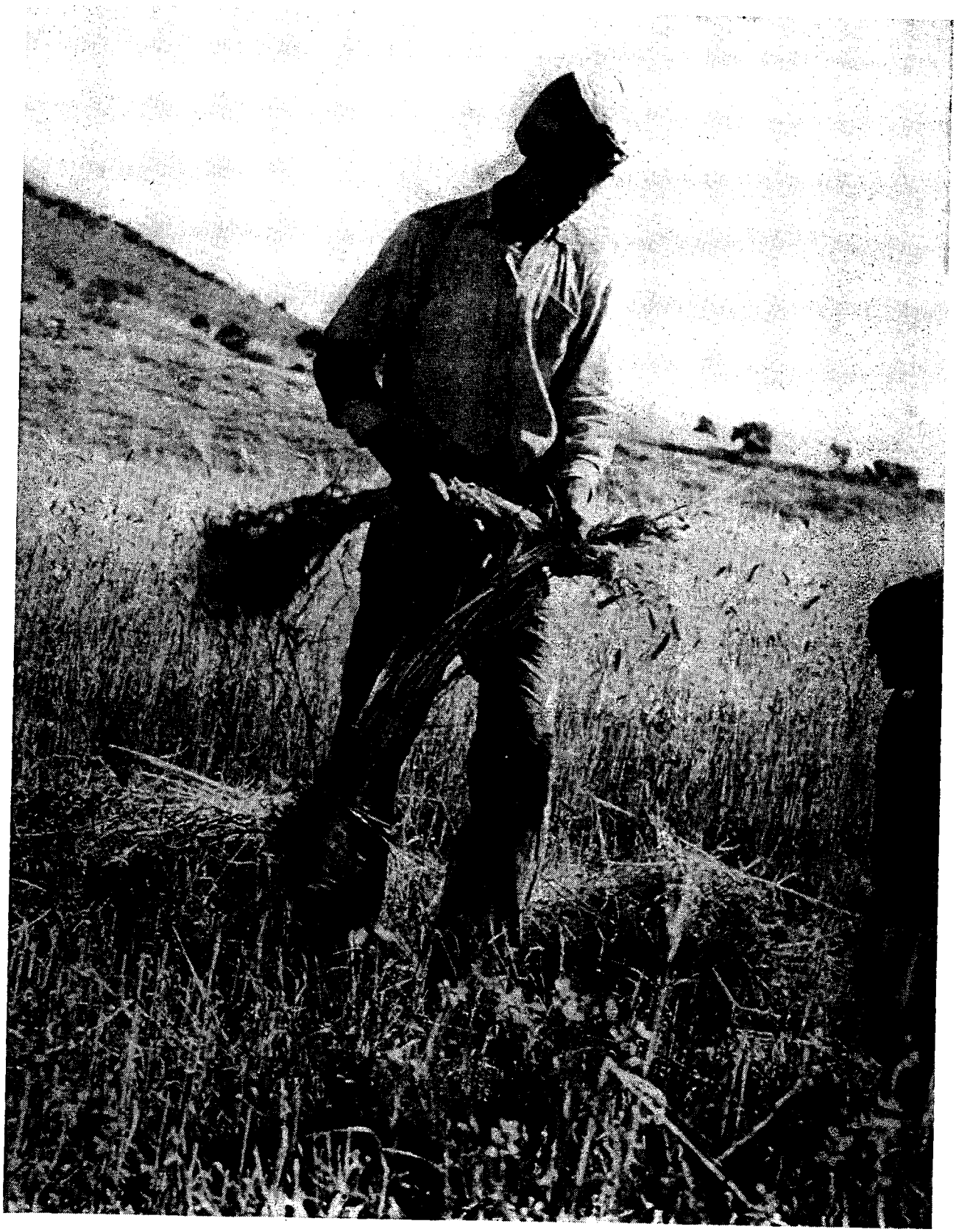

Official UNRRA photo from United Nations

POSTWAR HARVESTER

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VOL. LXXXIII NO. 4

SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

APRIL 1947

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF

A SPECIAL NUMBER

The Crisis Is Now

In this critical year, chaos and disruption still threaten the life, future and security of a large part of the world's people.

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN

There are constant reminders of the political unrest in the world today, but fewer of the profound social unrest which plays so important a part in creating political unrest and international insecurity.

A million displaced persons in Germany await the world action required to resolve their problems of repatriation and resettlement; the people of many countries still subsist on rations perilously close to starvation levels; health and welfare services of these countries are not yet recovered from the destruction of war at a time when their services are most needed.

Destruction of hospitals and institutions, coupled with loss of medical men and trained workers, has resulted in a breakdown of public and private social services seriously affecting the health and welfare of individuals. Both public and private agencies must renew their buildings, restore their personnel, and find their place in the social and political structure arising from the shattered ruins of the war.

Social unrest is greatly aggravated by the food deficiencies in many of the countries. Lack of seeds, of animals, and of tools for raising and harvesting of crops, as well as slow industrial recovery, have prolonged the period of food shortages.

Without outside financial assistance many countries lack the means with which to purchase supplies for import. Disruption of trade relations—notably the loss of the important German market and restrictions imposed on other markets—complicates in wide areas the restoration of economic and social life and of hope for the future, so essential to a permanent peace.

The UNRRA is being liquidated before the task of world rehabilitation is firmly on the road to completion, and before the permanent United Nations agencies are prepared to take over the unfinished job. To meet the basic needs for food there is no single United Nations agency to take over. That task is being left to the generosity and individual action of the governments of the supplying nations.

The International Refugee Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund, established by the United Nations to take over UNRRA programs in these fields of service, are still in process of organization at this writing and are still uncertain as to the funds which will be made available through international action to carry out their programs. The long range plans and activities of the International Food and Agriculture Organization hold hope for the future but cannot materially aid in the immediate world food crisis.

While the Interim World Health Organization has begun services in restricted areas, it cannot swing into full operation until it is permanently organized and adequately financed. UNESCO is now under way, but lacks funds for extensive reconstruction in educational and scientific fields.

In this chaotic situation the voluntary agencies—American, British, Swiss, Swedish, Australian, Canadian—must carry on, striving to fill the gaps and stretch their resources.

Food, of course, comes first, but this has been and must remain the responsibility of governments, although voluntary agencies are supplementing

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with needed foods for children, the sick, and for support of special groups of people. Recognition of the fact that only governments have the great resources for food and equipment to reestablish the economic life of stricken countries brought about the organization of UNRRA. As it disbands, there is placed upon each nation a responsibility to extend assistance to its limit.

The United States has recognized this obligation in President Truman's proposal to set up a fund of $350,000,000 for direct distribution to liberated countries "for providing the basic essentials of life, such as medical supplies, food and items which will aid in the production of foodstuffs," and in his later emergent recommendation for $400,000,000 to assist Greece and Turkey. At the same time there is raised a disturbing question as to whether Britain can continue to stand with the United States to meet the more pressing world needs.

The people of the United States have long recognized an obligation for relief abroad beyond that which they support through government appropriations. Through the American voluntary agencies in the past few years they have provided $1,000,000,000 for food, clothing, medical supplies, and services to people of the devastated areas. They have provided special foods and services to children, aided in the care of the sick and in support of special groups of people.

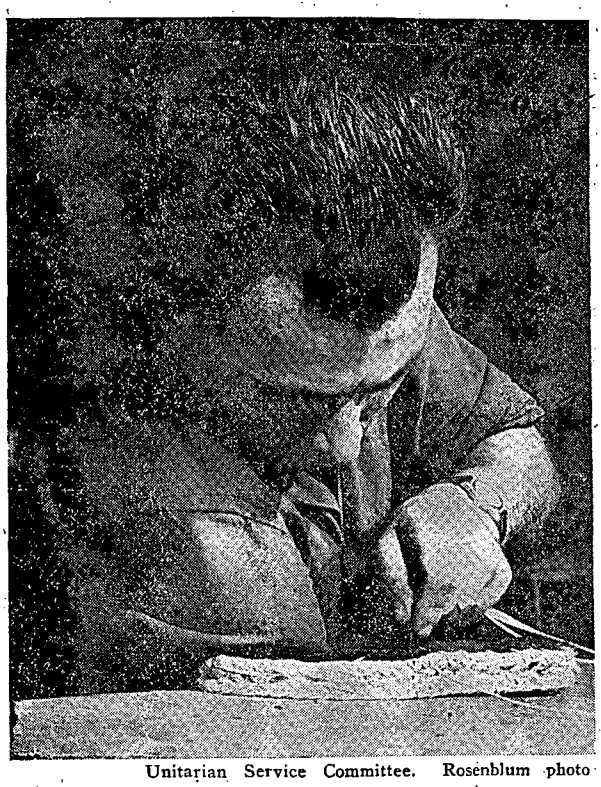
Representative of the various religious, racial, and nationality groups, these agencies draw support from a cross section of the American people. During the war, many were financed through the National War Fund, now discontinued; others depended entirely upon their own constituencies to provide funds to carry on their far-flung services. Whether operating in the displaced persons camps or in the broader relief services to countries, they carried to the people of the stricken lands that personal expression of sympathy from individuals which found appreciation beyond the monetary value of material commodities.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES now must face squarely their vital role in the relief and rehabilitation of the world—through government, intergovernment, and voluntary agencies. Ours is by far the richest country in the world; our factories and farms can provide a great supply of goods from which to make our contributions to those countries which are in need. It is in our tradition that wealth entails duties as well as privileges.

The world is looking to the United States for leadership and substantial financial support of the International Refugee Organization and of the International Children's Emergency Fund. It watches with deep personal interest the progress of our appropriations for direct relief to devastated areas. But also, it hopes fervently that the American public will subscribe the $200,000,000 needed to enable the American voluntary agencies to maintain and strengthen their supplementary services which proved so vital during the UNRRA period.

For upon this course of events depend the present and the future of a large part of the world's people.

The crisis is now.



Unitarian Service Committee. Rosenblum photo

Collateral

Before you turn your backs on war,
Secure forever in the promises
You pledge so sacredly in conclave,
Before you scratch your pens to paper,
Think once again of us—
Some represented here, some not,
Who offered as collateral
Accessories which we ourselves had only leased—
The eyes with which we saw
The arms with which we welcomed friends,
Our faces' flesh with which we smiled,
The legs with which we moved.
Our lives.
We do not ask for a redemption
Or interest compounded.
We only ask for peace,
Whose purchase price we've paid.

—JOSEPH HIRSH

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Battle Fronts of Peace

A swing around the globe presenting a panoramic picture of the crisis points on the map of the world's need for food, supplies, and services.

RICHARD ROLLAND BROWN

During the very height of war in the European theater—in those days when Britain's security seemed in precarious balance as the Luftwaffe pulverized cities and Panzer divisions sped forward over the continent unchecked, when the people of this country were making frenzied efforts to produce enough and on time instead of "too little and too late"—the Allied powers gave assurance that we would give the oppressed peoples food and other relief essential to prevent suffering. We pledged aid sufficient to help them help themselves. We promised to help build a world economy which would assure a lasting peace. Where do we stand on fulfillment of these pledges?

It is now almost two years since V-E Day. The war in both Europe and the Far East is well behind us. We have long since removed the battle pins from our maps. But in their stead our maps are studded with crisis points. For now, the world still is in a critical state and peace still waits to be transformed from a formality into a reality. Although in most parts of the world the guns of battle have been silenced, untold millions are grappling with the most formidable of enemies—need and hunger. And while these adversaries loom, there can be no peace.

In 1943, while the fighting was at its height, the United Nations formed UNRRA as a bridge to peace. It was to provide for two broad needs: immediate relief, and services and supplies which would aid the invaded countries once again to produce and help themselves. The two years of its active operations have indeed formed a bridge between the war and peace. But the bridge is being pulled down before we have reached the shore.

UNRRA Aid

Yet one need only study the conditions in the war-torn countries today and compare them with the chaos existing immediately after the war ended to realize that UNRRA gave us the foundation for, indeed made feasible at all, the great efforts which must be made from here on out. That its aid spelled salvation to millions is beyond the slightest question.

At the war's end in all of Europe and in China, transport was almost completely disrupted. Except for meager military repairs and construction, all movement was at a standstill. With the aid of UNRRA, communication within countries, though far from easy, is now possible, although only a fraction of the losses in trains, locomotives and equipment has been replaced.

Total war hits agriculture with the same impact that it crushes other essential war industries. In every invaded land, entire countrysides were demolished; others served as actual battlegrounds; thousands of houses and barns were razed; cattle, a source of draft power as well as of food, were ruthlessly killed; and essential tools were stolen and burned. The inevitably small crop resulting from such conditions was disastrously shrunk in the first postwar year, 1945-46, by the severe drought in the Mediterranean area. With UNRRA assistance, however, starvation was averted by the narrowest margin. Better weather last year combined with intense effort by Europe's farmers, aided by UNRRA's gifts of seed, fertilizer and implements, are bringing substantial recovery in agricultural production. Even so, Europe is still hungry.

Most European countries still must import food in order to maintain minimum nutritional subsistence standards, but the position is especially bad in Austria, Poland, and Greece. However, imports mean money—and these countries do not have the necessary credits in foreign exchange. So UNRRA early this year created an Emergency Food Fund of $35,000,000 for them to draw on. What they will do after April when this fund is exhausted and UNRRA shipments have come to an end is still an unanswered question.

But this question, for all of its enormity is dwarfed by the many questions China poses. UNRRA aid here is scheduled to continue until this summer, but even now while it is receiving outside assistance in the form of UNRRA supplies and foreign loans, its needs for food and for rehabilitation supplies are overpowering.

UNRRA's entire program for China, totaling $535,000,000, has been more than 65 percent completed. Huge as the program is, and far exceeding any of UNRRA's other country programs, it represents but a fraction of China's emergent requirements, and it has not entirely averted famine in some areas.

UNRRA's Achievement

Altogether, UNRRA will have delivered about three and a half billion dollars worth of supplies by the time its program ends, about three times the value of relief after World War I. The largest amount has gone for food, but over a billion dollars has been for equipment and supplies needed to rehabilitate the internal economies of the countries. This includes, for example, more than $450,000,000 for the rehabilitation of industry, over $200,000,000 for the rehabilitation of agriculture, and $168,000,000 worth of health service and supplies. The proceeds from the sale of these UNRRA supplies provide the receiving governments with a revolving fund in local currency to conduct further relief programs within their countries.

UNRRA has indeed put down solid bulwarks for the bridge that must carry us over from the devastations of war to the recovery of peace. It has faced — and solved — extraordinarily complex problems. First it had to play "second fiddle" to the more important task of winning the war; it could only take the residual supplies and shipping that could be spared from military requirements. More recently it has faced equally complex problems involving negotiation of peace treaties, the shifting of boundaries, the problem of repa-

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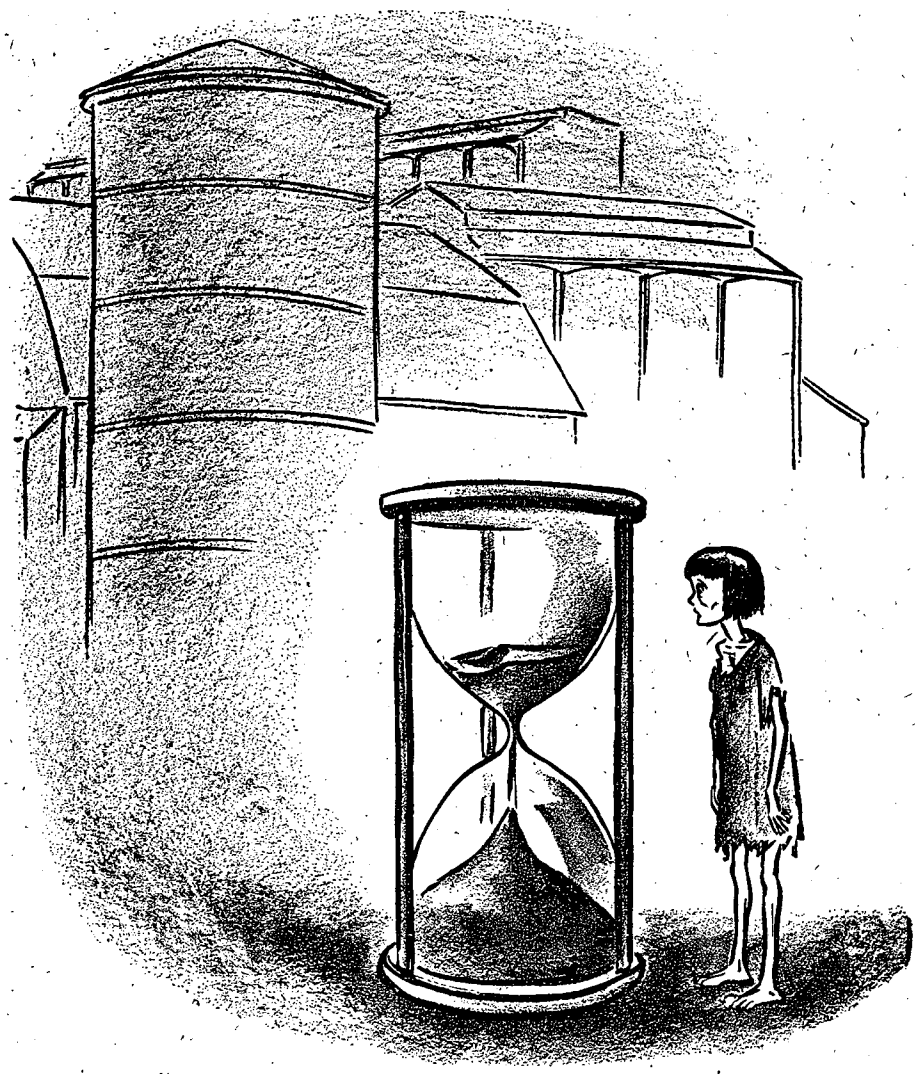
rations, the internal upheaval of many governments, the weary, war-worn disillusionment of peoples. But it *began* the task of healing sick national economies; it kept people alive and gave them a measure of hope and courage which must be the foundation for all our efforts to build a more stable international economy.

Blueprinting the Future

But this avowed temporary agency is coming to a close, ending its shipments to Europe on March 31, and to China on June 30. On all levels studies of future needs have been conducted furiously by the various international agencies: by the U. S. Department of State; by commissions and subcommissions of the United Nations; by UNRRA itself; and to some extent by the countries in need.

The results of these studies differ in some details but all reveal the same tragic fact—the crises in Europe and Asia are far from eased. Indeed, the picture which they give us is so dark in so many quarters of the globe as almost to defy coherent or intelligible analysis. To say that the need of one country is greater than another, or that this item of supply is more vital than that, is much like saying that a cyclone is more devastating than an earthquake. Yet we in this country have already found that it is impossible to fulfill all of the world's needs. We know that somehow we must cut down the pattern of what is desirable to a plan of absolute essentiality and realistic possibility.

In trying do this, it seems to me that we must first distinguish between the situation in Europe and in the Far East. Both areas are critical, but there are differences, particularly in what we have done and can do about them. Then, especially in Europe, we must distinguish between those countries where starvation and chaos are immediate dangers in 1947—and the equally important but somewhat different needs of the countries to which we must look for a fundamental reconstruction of the whole basic European economy. This latter distinction takes a different form in the Far East for several reasons: because the countries of that section have been less interdependent, because they are far less developed industrially, and because both immediate and long range needs are so incalculably large as to defy effective outside aid.



Herblock in *The Washington Post*

Grains

European Crises

By the end of 1946 it was apparent that the most urgent European food conditions to be faced in 1947 would be in Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Poland. This spring will bring renewed food crises in all of these countries. Surveys have shown increasing incidence of hunger edema, anemia, and vitamin deficiency diseases. Body weight in all age groups of normal consumers has continued to decline. Infant mortality rates are considerably above prewar. Tuberculosis has become more prevalent, in some places as high as 60 percent among the children. There are critical problems of manpower shortage, and even where there are sufficient workers, premature exhaustion among manual workers and reduced labor efficiency have become common.

The special United Nations Technical Committee on Relief Needs after the Termination of UNRRA estimated that for 1947 the six European countries that were hardest hit by the war — Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Yugoslavia—will require imports totaling $2,624,500,000 to prevent starvation and collapse, and lay the minimum foundation for reconstruction. This includes not only food imports but fertilizer and pesticides, draft power and farm machinery, livestocks, textiles, and leather, medical supplies, coal, petroleum and lubricants, raw materials and durable goods.

The full utilization of the existing foreign exchange resources of these countries will enable them to purchase about three quarters of this amount. But for the remaining $583,000,000 they have neither foreign credits nor reserve. This will have to come from outside aid, and unless that aid is forthcoming, the result will be inestimable suffering and economic retrogression, the report flatly states.

Because the war was so destructive and disruptive, on a global scale, virtually every nation in Europe faces a long period of tortuous reconstruction. The victor countries and those which might normally be in a position to help the less fortunate such as Great Britain, France, and the Scandinavian countries,

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themselves have profound economic problems and need outside help.

Part of our task, therefore, must be to aid and strengthen these allies so that they in turn can begin to rebuild the whole European economy. We cannot expect them to lift themselves by their own bootstraps when they do not even possess boots. And anyone who reads the newspapers knows that this problem of European reconstruction is immeasurably increased by the economic and political vacuum which is Germany, whose economic and political future must await decisions of high policy by the major occupying powers.

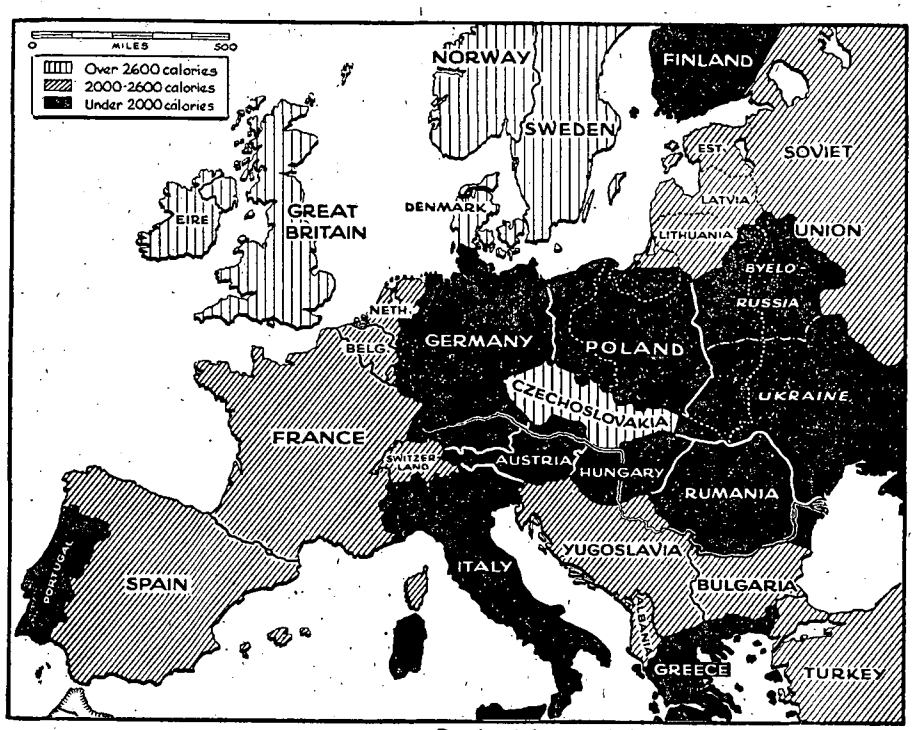
Building the Economic System

Nearly all European countries need to import more food than they are now able, although they are not so dangerously near the starvation minimum as the nations of Central Europe. For example, even in Scandinavia where conditions are most favorable, calory consumption is 8 percent below the prewar average. And one must realize that these national averages are deceptive, for they conceal wide variations. The farm population, with direct access to food, consumes what it needs, while the urban population gets what is left plus imports, if any.

In every single European country, the lack of coal, machinery, and manpower is the most serious impediment to industrial recovery. This situation was dramatized when the British coal crisis occurred in the midst of the coldest winter Europe had known in half a century. It entailed sacrifices on the part of the British civilian population as great as any during the war years, and substantially set back the country's recovery program.

In France, too, coal is the most important deficiency; second only to it is the deficiency in manpower (the war left France with a population deficit of 1,400,000), and in capital goods. Belgium, which does have coal mines, also suffers from an acute shortage of manpower, especially in the most vital industries, such as coal mining, building, and some textiles. In the mining industry, the loss of 30,000 foreign workers, representing a quarter of the total number of miners employed in Belgium during the war, had to be remedied by the use of German prisoners of war, a dubious expedient, as sporadic riots eloquently have testified.

Tiny Luxembourg, a strategic point of the European continent because of its iron, coal and chemical industries, lacks the essential coke it formerly ob-



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Food map of Europe in the winter of 1947

tained from Germany, and also the hides, fats, and machinery it exported before the war. Germany was one of its best customers and suppliers, and until the future position of Germany is determined, it must seek some other substitute.

So too, the Netherlands, where prewar economy was half agricultural and half trade, suffers because of the many vital trade ties with Germany which were severed by the war. Meanwhile, the country must repair the shocking destruction to its land, housing, transportation system, and the fishing fleet which was cut in half by the war. In Denmark the loss of the merchant marine and the elimination of the German market also involves a reorganization of the flow of imports and exports.

Even more dependent upon active international trade, now so slowly resuming, is Norway's economy which is largely based on foreign trade and international shipping. There, no reconstruction attempts can be successful until both her merchant fleet and opportunities for international shipping approach prewar strength. These needs dwarf even the country's very real lacks of manpower, raw materials, machinery and equipment.

In the case of the USSR, which was heavily invaded by the enemy and is confronted by a colossal task of industrial and agricultural rehabilitation, there is the problem of establishing a broader ground of understanding with the United States. Right now, the country suffers extensive need; at the same time it possesses vast potential wealth in the form of undeveloped resources and of a growing population. Thus far, however, it has not participated actively in either the International Bank, the Monetary Fund, or the Food and Agriculture Organization. And thus far it seems to have been activated by a philosophy of reparations differing markedly from that of the United States. How to establish a common basis of procedure and establish more mutual trust is probably the foremost diplomatic riddle of our time, and one which is inextricably bound up with the problems of world relief and reconstruction.

Britain's New Role

The changed world role of Great Britain shifts a greater weight of responsibility onto the United States. One of the most severe war sufferers, Great Britain is now living under a regime of the utmost austerity. The country lost 4,000,000 homes through enemy bombardment—three out of ten existing in 1939. It spent about $104,000,000,000 on the war, money which normally might have been spent to improve the standard of living. In spending its accumulated foreign investment to gain time for all the full United Nations effort to be built up, Great Britain made a unique war contribution.

The result was severe dislocation—loss of exports, of overseas investment, of shipping, an increase in overseas debt and loss of reserves. Great Britain

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is no longer the creditor nation she used to be—she must buy more than she sells in overseas goods and services. To be successful in her trade program and domestic program involving policies of full employment and advanced social services, and to help fill in the vacuum left by Germany, Britain must have substantial credits for the import of raw materials, food, fuel, and machinery.

The Far East

East may be East, and West may be West, but the twain do meet. They met long before the war in the complex of trade, empire building, and culture. They met in the war both as allies and adversaries. And now they meet in peace and in efforts to cement that peace. East and West are inextricably linked by economic and political concerns; they are drawn together by humanitarian sympathies.

China alone, the world's second largest country in area, contains one fifth of the world's population. The other countries of the Far East comprise more than another fifth. And the great majority of these peoples are now struggling under conditions of the utmost suffering and privation, which must command all possible succor.

Complicating the problem of need in the Far East are mores utterly different from those in any of the Western countries; desperate internal upheaval in China; the subjugation of Japan which, like Germany in Europe, is an economic vacuum in the Far East; India's evolving status; and the relatively primitive development of industry in the entire area. Even before the war started, those countries faced epic tasks of industrialization, which Japan alone undertook with such formidable results. Now these countries must not only repair war damage, relieve suffering, and reconstruct their limited facilities, but must also embark upon extensive programs of new construction and internal reform.

In large parts of China, calory consumption has dropped 30 to 40 percent from prewar levels—a decline which would be serious in any country, but is catastrophic where the prewar level averaged less than 2,200 calories daily per individual. In some districts of China, calory intake is reported below 500 daily, with people subsisting on grass and weeds. In Northern Anhwei and the Yellow River area, about 30,000 to 40,000 long tons of food a month are needed until August or September, when the harvests arrive; UNRRA has been able to send only 6,000 tons a month. Harvest in three other provinces — southern Hunan, northern Kwangsi, and Kwangtung— are expected in May or June, but there is an immediate need for some 2,000,000 tons of rice and wheat for the first half of 1947, far exceeding the provisions of the UNRRA program.

The difficulties encountered by UNRRA in conducting the program for China typify the problems which blot the country's immediate future. The first country to become embroiled in World War II, China was also the last to see its end. Peace, however, is but a nominal term for China, now rent by civil war of a seemingly uncompromising nature. The country is politically atomized and in the throes of a dizzying inflation. Wildly spiraling prices in turn have led to hoarding, have hampered distribution of supplies and impeded industrial recovery.

At the end of the summer of 1946, large shipments of UNRRA supplies, which meant the difference between life and death for millions of Chinese, were choking the meager transport lanes, jamming ports and warehouses. Although UNRRA had started work on transport rehabilitation, there were neither sufficient nor adequate facilities to get the vital supplies to the people throughout the country who needed them. It was therefore deemed necessary to put a temporary embargo on UNRRA shipments, until the flow of supplies was expedited.

Since then, the process of rehabilitation has progressed markedly. A good portion of the $94,226,000 worth of transport rehabilitation supplies from UNRRA, including locomotives, trucks, tugs and boats, and other equipment, has arrived. But even more than in the case of the European countries, these shipments, though so impressive, only scratch the surface of the country's needs.

Pressing Needs

In the face of needs so overwhelming, the United Nations committee tried to give special consideration only to those most emergent, best calculated to do the most good in 1947. They were advised by the Chinese Government that the country would have to import supplies and materials to an estimated value of $295,000,000 for the year starting April 1, 1947, in addition to that part of the UNRRA program not yet completed on that date. But the government has not yet determined how much of these pressing needs it will be able to finance itself.

Unfortunately, a large measure of outside assistance for China is dependent upon internal political conditions, which challenge even the analysis and acumen of Secretary of State Marshall himself. Without taking sides in the savage civil war now rocking the country, we must somehow find a way of making continued aid possible to prevent at least some of its daily misery and human tragedy.

Other areas of the Far East face situations only less crucial than those in China. In India, only a nationwide system of procurement and rationing has prevented famine. Supplies were depleted because of the failure of the 1945 harvest and because imports were not allocated or could not reach India at the critical time. Korea, which before the war exported more than a million tons of rice annually, is now a food deficit area, and is in urgent need of medical supplies, trucks, insecticides, and clothing. Some emergency shipments were sent through UNRRA, but in insufficient quantity.

The Philippine Commonwealth where some areas were more than 90 percent destroyed by warfare, and many areas more than 50 percent, is in dire need of food and clothing. Rice supplies, though more plentiful than last year, are still short, and maize is extremely scarce. Here agricultural rehabilitation supplies are given first priority, followed by fertilizers, all of which must be imported.

Japan, like Germany, presents a military as well as an economic, political, and humanitarian problem. It was key to much of the trade activity of the Far East, with countries in both the Orient and the West, and must be replaced by some substitute. Meanwhile, we must avoid starvation and degradation of the people by importing essential food. After the farmers and fishermen, who are self-suppliers, have eaten their normal diet at a 2,000-2,200 level, there remains sufficient food to supply only about 1,400-1,500 calories for the remainder of the population.

To relieve even the immediate misery of the peoples of the Far East is an impossible undertaking for any single agency or group of agencies. To stamp out the conditions responsible for it will require generations of extensive industrial development. But it is undoubtedly our responsibility to do what we

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Operation 1947

ELLEN S. WOODWARD

discusses the gap between UNRRA and long range UN programs

Official United Nations photo

New Zealand's delegate signs IRO constitution at Lake Success

Nineteen forty-seven is a critical year in world postwar rehabilitation. The treacherous gap between the emergency programs of UNRRA and the establishment of permanent machinery to promote world welfare has widened suddenly and dangerously. Critical needs for basic relief, supplies, and technical assistance require immediate action, but our new agencies in the international relief field are not yet in full swing. Thus as UNRRA comes to an end, both the American government and American voluntary agencies are confronted with a new challenge to step into the breach.

Long before the war ended, it was recognized that both governments and private agencies concerned with relief and rehabilitation would have to struggle with a dual problem. In wide areas there would be urgent need for relief to maintain life, and for initial supplies to start the process of recovery. At the same time, sound plans would have to get under way for international action to accelerate permanent reconstruction.

During the closing period of the war and since, UNRRA supplied about $3,500,000 for goods, supplies, and services; American voluntary agencies provided another $1,000,000,000 for distribution through their representatives abroad. This was expected to be the critical period of emergent need, and by the time UNRRA discontinued in 1947, it was hoped not only that many of the postwar crises would be passed but that permanent agencies would be equipped to take over. Broadly speaking, neither hope has proved out in practice, and it is that fact which is creating the dramatic series of new 1947 crises.

No person can fail to have faith that eventually international agencies will assume and discharge the enormous responsibilities for which they are now being set up, but we must realize that past experience in international cooperation at the operating level is extremely limited. Delays and practical difficulties are to be expected in any intergovernmental effort and should not dismay us. Our hopes for the future, however, must not be allowed to obscure the realities of the present, and as this is written (March 15) the resources actually at our command are extremely meager.

For Relief and Refugees

No UN or other international agency will take over the broad general relief functions of UNRRA and, with the exception of special relief for children, all relief supplies must be made available through bilateral arrangements of governments. This decision was made by the United Nations largely because the United States stood firm in its decision to give aid directly rather than through any international body. Still before Congress is the Administration's original request for appropriation of $350,000,000 for worldwide relief supplies and the later request for $400,000,000 for loans to Greece and Turkey, both of which will be spent under the control and supervision of United States representatives. The original $350,000,000 amounted to approximately 57 percent of the total needs as estimated by the UN Technical Committee on Relief, as compared with the 72 percent previously assumed by the United States for relief under UNRRA.

The International Refugee Organization (IRO) to undertake care, repatriation, and resettlement of displaced persons was authorized in December by the UN General Assembly, subject to approval by fifteen nations and appropriations to cover at least three quarters of its $160,800,000 budget. At this writing, twelve nations have signified their intention of adhering to the new IRO, with United States congressional action, including the appropriation of $75,000,000, still pending. However, the Preparatory Commission of IRO, which holds its second session in Geneva, May 1, is mapping the preliminary operations to begin on July 1, when UNRRA displaced persons services end.

The new IRO is expected to assume not only administrative functions now carried by UNRRA, but also the responsibilities for care, maintenance, and transport which have been carried by occupational forces. Contributions for administrative and operational expenses are compulsory upon the participating governments, but those for large scale

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resettlement are optional. Because of opposition in the General Assembly at the time IRO was authorized, the financing of any substantial resettlement program was left to voluntary government or individual action; only $5,000,000 of the $160,800,000 is allocated for resettlement.

The International Children's Emergency Fund was established by the UN General Assembly in December, to carry on special programs for children and adolescents. Its purpose is to continue special UNRRA programs for child war victims and to provide supplementary food and supplies to reduce malnutrition and disease. It is proposed that finances for its program come from contributions from both governments and private sources. The Executive Board of ICEF has adopted a $450,000,000 program, designed to provide one daily supplementary meal to 20,000,000 children. Of this amount the Fund hopes to receive $200,000,000 from government appropriations, and to receive indigenous supplies and transportation facilities of an equal amount from the receiving countries. It is hoped that $50,000,000 will come from voluntary contributions.

As this issue of *Survey Mid-Monthly* goes to press, the resources to be made available are problematical. Obviously, substantial appropriations from the larger governments are essential, and for the United States, Secretary Marshall has requested Congress to approve establishment of the Fund but made no recommendation as to the size of the United States appropriation. The only funds now available are $550,000 from voluntary funds raised in the United States in the food campaign during June, 1946, contributed through UNRRA and earmarked for purchase of food for children. The present small staff is supplied by the UN Secretariat together with personnel detailed from UNRRA to assist in preliminary organization and planning.

These three programs—the unilateral relief program sponsored by the United States, the IRO, and the ICEF—are the programs most clearly calculated to take over the major UNRRA relief functions and to meet the critical needs of 1947. At this writing none of them is in actual operation.

In this connection also, it is relevant to point out that it was originally anticipated that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would be able to extend loans for capital goods and that the International Monetary Fund would be able to help stabilize currencies. Thus far, however, both of these agencies are in their formative stages. Furthermore, governments have been able to obtain assistance only to a minor degree through bilateral loans and credits.

To this picture should be added that of the voluntary agencies, which to date have contributed an amount of service and supplies equal to approximately

Emblem of the United Nations

30 percent of the total UNRRA program. Despite the discontinuance of the National War Fund, through which many of them were financed, these agencies are now conducting their campaigns for approximately $200,000,000. Clearly the gap which their supplemental aid is intended to fill has become much broader and deeper than anticipated a year ago.

Long Range Planning

In addition to these relief services a network of international machinery is slowly coming into being to cope with the world's longer range problems. This includes the United Nations organization itself, with its five principal organs—the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship Council—and the specialized agencies, set up under separate international agreements to operate in specific fields. While operating under their own separate constitutions, all of these specialized agencies are related to the central structure of the UN through the Economic and Social Council which convened its fourth session on February 28 at Lake Success. Recommendations from its various commissions and subcommissions concerning major international economic and social problems were considered and many of them referred to the specialized agencies and to individual governments for action.

Other agencies designed to assist in long range recovery are getting under way. They will not, in general, be operating agencies with any substantial funds for supplies or equipment to put at the disposal of needy countries. Their general function is to collect basic facts, conduct special research, make recommendations to the UN Councils and the General Assembly and to the constituent governments, and to offer technical and consultative service to governments as needed and required.

To a limited degree, however, some of them will also continue the technical advisory services initiated by UNRRA. The Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, for example, has taken over some of the health functions formerly rendered through UNRRA. It is administering the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944 and is beginning to provide technical, consultative, and other services to various national governments. Missions of experts such as the one sent to Ethiopia will assist countries in developing their own public health services, and in taking necessary action where the control of epidemics is of great importance. The commission is financed through a loan of $300,000 authorized by the General Assembly to cover operations from its inception to the close of the present fiscal year. A further loan has been approved to finance operations next year, either by the Commission or by WHO if then established.

Another example is to be found in the action of the General Assembly in December authorizing the UN Secretariat to continue the UNRRA advisory social welfare functions. A budget of $670,000 was approved to permit employment of trained workers to give consultative service to governments upon request to aid in strengthening their social welfare services. Basic policies to govern the administration of these social welfare services by the UN Secretariat as well as for the operations undertaken by the International Children's Emergency Fund and the International Refugee Organization and other activities in the social field will be formulated by the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council.

The Food and Agriculture Organization has no authority to determine allocations of world food supplies but it hopes to raise the level of nutrition and standards of living by promoting improved methods of production, processing, marketing, and distribution of food, and the adoption of policies on such matters as agricultural credit. It expects to have at its disposal the serv-

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ices of a staff trained to give technical advice, disseminate information and promote international agreements.

Although the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will not act as a relief organization, it expects to stress assistance to war devastated areas. Established in 1946 to promote the interchange of knowledge and understanding among nations, it concluded its first conference in December, 1946. Already projected is a worldwide campaign against illiteracy, including the revision of textbooks and teaching materials, the constructive use of radio, film, and press.

These permanent UN agencies are prepared to continue, and to expand the technical services to governments begun by UNRRA to help organize and develop the countries' own programs and resources. Their beginnings give us a hopeful sign that in the long run their efforts, in which we put so much hope and faith, will provide the services and exercise the leadership necessary not only to recovery but to economic and social expansion and growth.

The 1947 Crises

At this writing, however, the only money actually available for use in providing direct relief when UNRRA discontinues in Europe on April 1 and in China on June 30, is the half million of privately contributed funds turned over to the International Children's Emergency Fund by UNRRA. Since it is earmarked for purchase of food for children it cannot be used until administrative funds are available to render ICEF operative.

It is assumed that Congress will pass the $350,000,000 appropriation recommended by President Truman for 1947 relief to liberated countries. Plans are now being drawn by the State Department for allocation and administration of the fund. But there is as yet no assurance that extensive bilateral relief arrangements are being made by other governments to meet the $600,000,000 total estimated as required until the next harvest.

Despite the unfortunate delays experienced to date, it now seems that the IRO will be ratified and a major share of the $160,000,000 budget underwritten. The total available funds will be barely sufficient to provide basic supplies and to carry on the difficult problems of search and identification of unaccompanied children, determination of eligibility for care under the IRO constitution, and planning for persons who will not return to their native lands but cannot be resettled because of lack of settlement opportunities and funds to meet costs of resettlement.

It seems quite uncertain as yet what we can assume for the International Children's Emergency Fund, beyond its present meager $550,000. The Fund hopes that some surplus money from UNRRA will be turned over to it and is also considering a campaign for $50,000,000 from private contributions for clothing, shoes, and other items. So far, as already indicated, no government funds have been appropriated.

Against the enormous needs of the world for almost every conceivable item of food, grain, fertilizer, transportation, industrial equipment, medical supplies, the $200,000,000 which American voluntary agencies are now trying to raise must seem like a drop in the bucket. But against these hoped for totals through the IRO and through bilateral relief arrangements with the United States, and an undertermined amount from the ICEF, it does not seem paltry at all. Indeed, this comparison serves not only to underscore the crisis of 1947, but also to stress the need for even greater voluntary efforts.

Supplementary services of voluntary agencies will be urgently needed under the IRO as under UNRRA. Services from voluntary sources are very important for such purposes as:

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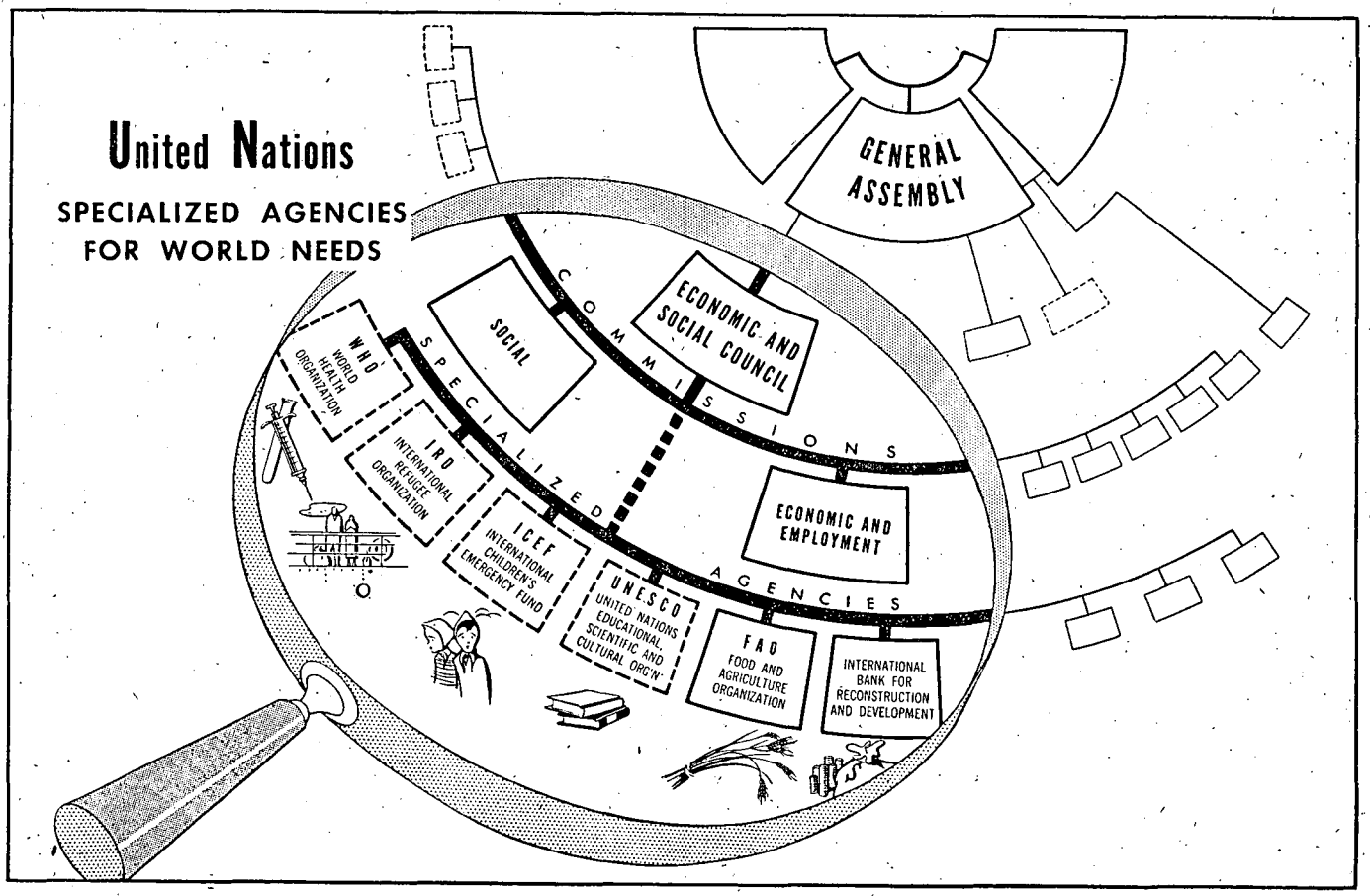

The Chartmakers, Inc.

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Voluntary Aid Across the World

During and following World War II the voluntary agencies of America joined with the voluntary agencies of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in providing relief and services to devastated areas. They worked with UNRRA and the Military Authorities in the UNRRA and occupied countries, and they worked directly with the governments of the liberated areas which were not UNRRA aided. They had their roots in all classes, creeds, and cultures of the composite that is America. Many of them had distinguished records of service abroad dating from the first World War.

American voluntary aid alone reached a total of $1,000,000,000. Substantial tonnages of food, clothing, and medical supplies were shipped abroad to supplement the basic programs of relief recognized as the responsibility of governments. Substantial tonnages are still being shipped. But the major contribution of the voluntary agencies is the effective assistance given by their trained personnel, with the "know how" of social science and practice, and their deep conviction of personal and human worth.

They have dealt effectively and realistically with key problems; they have unlocked the rehabilitative forces latent in every land. They have aligned themselves with the peoples of the devastated countries to restore health and welfare services, and to set in motion again the basic community life. In cities and towns, in displaced persons camps, in remote rural areas, they have fanned the flame of hope in the hearts of human beings in the devastated countries of the world.

MEDAL OF HONOR

Feng Ching was an honor student in a class of 200 Chinese factory girls which met recently in Shanghai for the commencement exercises of their YWCA class. She had attended night school at the "YW" six nights a week for six years after putting in 11 hours a day on her job in a textile plant. As an honor student she was entitled to a prize. It was not a gold medal; it was a peach colored bath towel stuck perkily into a glass tumbler. The student committee which awarded the "medal" considered it far more exciting in the China of today to have a towel and a drinking glass than to have a medal.

Feng Ching, at first unable to read and write, is now called the "little dean" of the night school, for she has enlisted the help of eighteen of her fellow workers to teach beginners reading and writing. Incidentally, she still puts in her 11-hour stint at the factory.

THE YMCA CARRIES ON

In 1941, when the seaport of Ningpo fell to the invaders, Nyl Teh-chao, with his YMCA staff and a group of members, sped to the hills where they conducted a "guerilla Y" for almost five years. Back in Ningpo now, their building reduced to a heap of rubble, the "Y" holds classes for boys and girls in a hotel, and assists members and non-members to find employment.

In a shell-pocked building in Prague an ambitious physical education program is taking shape. In Kladno, 450 children are given a noonday meal, and in Bratislava fifty-nine educational classes are held for 2,130 pupils. These Associations and others throughout Czechoslovakia were hard hit during the war; not one Association was untouched by death, disease, or destruction—75 percent of the buildings were razed or badly damaged.

Through its World Youth Fund, the YMCA is assisting in the rehabilitation and relief of the struggling Associations abroad. To date, aid has been authorized in 15 countries.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

For thirty-five years, the Girl Scouts have made international friendship one of their major interests. Beginning at home, they have become acquainted with the foods, customs, and cultural contributions brought from other lands by the various peoples who have settled in their communities or regions.

The Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, to which the Girl Scouts of the United States contribute their nickels, dimes, and quarters saved from their allowances or earned especially for this purpose, has enabled the Scouts to send food, equipment, clothing, and other necessities to children in Europe, China, and the Philippines.

The Scouts are planning an International Camp—the first held in this country since before the war—to which Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from 40 countries have been invited. A Girl Scout from each state and territory will attend the camp, too; so that more than a hundred girls from every corner of the globe will be at Camp Barree, in central Pennsylvania, when the encampment opens on June 29.

TRANSMIGRANTS

When the French Government, in the latter part of 1946, authorized the entrance of 10,000 Jewish refugees, pending arrangement of further emigration, responsibility for their good health was assigned to the American Committee of OSE, worldwide organization for child care, health, and hygiene among the Jews. Medical personnel were assigned to cover the twenty centers scattered over a wide geographical area; in addition, service was given at the permanent Medical Center in Paris, operated by two physicians, a nurse, and a social worker.

Widely assorted groups are serviced by the OSE. Care and supervision were provided recently for sixty rabinnical students awaiting transportation to the United States, each student being given a thorough physical examination and a health certificate before departure. When the Youth Alijah brought a group of 350 Polish children to its reception center at Vitry-su-Seine, the OSE medical squad, consisting of four physicians, three nurses, and one dentist, took charge and devoted a full week to giving each child an exhaustive physical check-up.

BOYS TOWN, ITALIAN STYLE

"Boys Village" at Santa Marinella and "Shoeshine Hotel" in Rome typify the network of centers being established in Italy to give homeless "shoeshine boys" a new chance to grow into useful citizens. Each Boys Town has its own Mayor, Council, Judge, Sanitary, Health, Police, and Fire Chiefs. They are regularly elected, and enforce the rules and regulations.

Food, shelter and training are given through the program of relief and rehabilitation initiated and sponsored by the *"Opera per il Ragazzo della Strada,"* more popularly known as the "Shoeshine Boys Project." The boys are trained for special work; many of them have chosen agricultural pursuits.

These centers, devoted especially to displaced youths, are provided with furniture, blankets, food, and clothing by American Relief to Italy.

FLOATING CLINIC

American labor through its trade unions is providing a unique venture for Norway—the first of its kind in the world. This is a floating clinic for tuber-

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culosis diagnosis and treatment. Tuberculosis has been relatively high in the small fishing villages and inlet towns of the fjords. Since the war the rate has increased. No diagnostic treatment is available in these districts. To meet this problem, it was decided to equip a ship as a clinic which will visit each of these small communities periodically.

X-ray equipment and other supplies have already been sent. The ship, now under construction, will be completed this year. The Norwegians will christen it the "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

HOME TO POLAND

In Edinburgh, Scotland, a hospital is preparing to return to Poland. Since 1941, the Paderewski Memorial Fund Hospital has provided a center for training and research for Poland's refugee medical men and scientists, as well as serving as a base hospital for Polish soldiers and their families in the British Isles. When it was established by the Paderewski Testimonial Fund, it was understood that at the close of the war the fully equipped hospital and its staff would be moved to Poland to serve the Polish people in their own country. Now that move is to be made.

A branch of the hospital—a mobile unit comprising 400 beds, two ambulances and up-to-date special equipment—has been operating in Poland since 1946, under the aegis of the American Relief for Poland. Upon arrival of the base hospital the mobile unit will be reattached to it.

The base hospital itself has 400 beds and full equipment, including research laboratory and a modern medical and scientific library. A group of buildings suitable for housing the hospital has been made available by the Polish authorities in Bytom, Silesia—in the heart of the thickly populated mining and industrial district. A graduate school of medicine and surgery will be established there; later a school of nursing will be added.

Dr. Anton Juarasz, medical director of the Paderewski Memorial Hospital in Edinburgh since its establishment, formerly dean of the Medical School in Poznan, will continue to serve as medical director of the hospital in Poland.

PRIMITIVE AND MODERN MEET

The people of the Mountain Province in Luzon were the last and longest victims of the Japanese forces; they suffered the greatest famine and epidemic of any part of the Philippines. When General Yamashita finally surrendered, he had commandeered for his troops three successive crops of rice.

Since the modern equipment of the traveling clinics of the Philippine War Relief could not reach the mountain fastnesses, missionaries of all denominations organized under the Philippine War Relief a mission headed by a Belgian priest, Father Willie Brasseur. This mission operates twenty-five permanent outposts, "manned" by missionaries of all faiths through whom the Philippine War Relief supplies clothing and medicines which can be administered by nonmedical people.

This is one of the seventeen medical and rehabilitation missions maintained by the Philippine War Relief throughout the Philippine Islands. Nearly 400,000 persons were reached with medical and dental treatment or instruction during five months service on the Islands. Nutritional diseases abound among both infants and adults, tuberculosis showed a marked rise during the active war years, and malaria is endemic in all provinces. Skin diseases are prevalent, tropical ulcers are common, and intestinal parasites affect 10 percent of the patients.

Independence, planned before the war, became effective on the heels of liberation. At a time when old ties were being strained and tested by the new economy of independence, the Philippine people have recognized the medical relief program as a symbol of the "living faith between (the) two nations," and a challenge to mobilize their own agencies for human welfare.

FAMINE IN RUMANIA

Appalling conditions in Rumania's famine striken northern Province of Moldavia, prompted President Truman to request the American Red Cross to finance and supervise the distribution of $3,500,000 worth of food supplies. The Rumanian Government will provide transportation and other distribution facilities. The American Red Cross is sending in trained relief workers from other parts of Europe to assist in the operation, which will be handled by the Rumanian Red Cross.

The Rumanian Government has assured that United States observers will be permitted to see that the food is distributed without charge and without discrimination on political, racial, religious, or social grounds. The mass starvation in Moldavia Province has been described by Fred G. Sigerest, American Red Cross representative in Bucharest, as "the worst catastrophe in this part of Europe in the past fifty years." His report was based on a tour made to distribute Red Cross clothing and medical supplies.

COOPERATIVE VILLAGE

Drought, flood, war, and pestilence disrupted life in the small village of ChungMou in Honan Province. Now the entire village is organizing as a cooperative with the aid of experienced Chinese and Western personnel. The first project established was a village clinic; then educational work was begun with children. The work has since expanded to include agricultural and industrial cooperatives.

When a sufficient number of local people are trained to carry on, the Friends Service Unit, which has operated the project with United Service to China aid, will withdraw. It is anticipated that the whole project, designed to raise the living standards of the people permanently as well as to repair war damage, should continue without assistance of foreign personnel or money. It is also hoped that it will serve as a pattern for similar undertakings on a wider scale.

Courtesy of Church World Service

CRALOG representative examines supplies sent by church groups in U. S.

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The Last Million

NATHAN REICH gives an account of the valiant effort to help nonrepatriable displaced persons sustain life and hope.

When Germany surrendered in May 1945, there were under the Nazi jurisdiction about eight million displaced persons; that is, non-Germans who had been brought in to work and slave in the military machine. The Allied authorities had a fairly accurate estimate of their number, distribution, and national origin, and previously prepared plans for mass repatriation were carried out with remarkable promptness and efficiency. Moving by plane, train, truck, and bus the vast majority were returned home within a few months following liberation.

But as time went on, the flow of repatriates gradually declined—in the last few months to a mere trickle. Today, almost two years after liberation, there remain approximately a million displaced persons, most of whom are in Germany, with smaller numbers in Austria, Italy, and other countries. Of this number about 588,000 or 59 percent are the responsibility of the U. S. Government, 349,000 or 35 percent are cared for by the United Kingdom and 61,000 or 6 percent are in the French zone of occupation. This residuum of DP's constitutes the hard intractable core of nonrepatriable persons for whom a solution will have to be found, if they are not to remain a burden on the resources as well as the conscience of the Allied Powers.

Although we frequently lump all DP's in one category, actually they are a most heterogeneous group. Indeed, they differ in almost every respect except for the fact of their homelessness. In religion, by far the largest group are Catholics, some 100,000 are Protestants, and approximately 250,000 are Jews. In nationalities represented, they make up a veritable United Nations—with about 272,000 Poles; 140,000 Jews, most of whom were former Polish nationals; 93,000 Latvians; 57,000 Lithuanians; and the remainder distributed among more than 30 other nationalities. Cutting across national lines, they fall into three broad groups, whose future is beset by a different combination of practical obstacles.

Tens of thousands of Polish Catholics were liberated from German concentration camps by the Allies. At least 10,000 of these survivors still await resettlement, since they refuse to return to Poland.

The Various Groups

By far the greatest number are people brought by the Nazis from Poland, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Republics to work under conditions ranging from technically "free" to outright slavery. Most of them were forced to come, although in some cases their action was voluntary. Nevertheless, the Nazis looked upon them as a long run source of manpower, fed them adequately and, except for some restrictions on personal freedom, treated them relatively well. This large group now refuse repatriation because they dislike and distrust the new regimes in their former countries.

A considerably smaller group is made up of people who fled to Germany to escape the advancing Red Army. Many of them are bona fide refugees who, though opposed to the Russians and fearing them, had equally opposed the Nazis. They do not want to return to their former homes as long as these remain in Russian territory or within the Russian sphere of influence. However, a large though not easily determined number, were outright Nazi collaborators, including some *Volksdeutsche,* that is, former Polish and other non-German nationals who during the occupation were accepted as members of German nationality, and received privileged treatment by the Nazi authorities. These, too, fear repatriation.

The Jewish group—the third group—consists of approximately a quarter million Jewish persons. Most distressing are the 40,000 to 50,000 found originally in the German concentration camps by the Allied Armies of occupation. Mostly from Poland, these were the pitiful remnants of the hundreds of thousands of Jews who were herded into concentration and slave camps for quick exploitation of their labor power, preliminary to their final liquidation in the gas chambers and crematoria. When found by the Allies, all were in a state of utmost physical emaciation and spiritual depression. Hundreds died in the first days after the liberation from eating chocolates and other foods given to them by well-intentioned Allied soldiers.

The majority of these refugees from death ranged in age from eighteen to forty-five years, and were sole survivors of their families. Very few children were found among them and hardly any older people. Immediately after liberation many returned to their homes, but on finding their families destroyed, their property gone, and faced with an intensely hostile environment, they promptly returned to Germany, not to settle there but rather in the hope of ultimate emigration, preferably to Palestine.

This original group were soon joined by thousands of Jewish survivors who emerged from hiding places in Poland. Among them were numerous partisans, at last abandoning their forest strongholds. To these first two groups recently have been added about 100,000 Polish Jews who during the war found refuge in Soviet Russia, and at the war's end were given the option of remaining in Russia or returning to Poland. They chose the latter not so much to resume their lives in the new Poland as in the hope for a chance to emigrate overseas—an opportunity denied to Soviet citizens. While not displaced persons in the original sense of the term, they were nevertheless given the status of displaced persons, and the U. S. military authorities make no distinction in their treatment.

As the above indicates, the majority of these Jewish displaced persons are of Polish origin. They have no particular quarrel with the present regime. But they do not wish to return for two reasons. The first is the widespread anti-Semitism which would confront them. Even more important, however, is the psychological inability

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to start life anew on a soil soaked with the blood of their nearest relatives, and in an environment which constantly serves to remind them of the soul-shaking tragedies of recent years. This attitude is particularly pronounced among those from sections where substantial segments of the local non-Jewish population collaborated with the Nazis, and materially benefited by the acquisition of Jewish property.

Rehabilitation

Though hampered by the many obstacles facing any operations in the present disorganized state of postwar Europe, the army and UNRRA have, on the whole, done a fair job of administering the camps and supplying the basic needs of food, shelter, and clothing. Following the discontinuance of UNRRA, it is expected that this responsibility will be taken over by IRO, now in process of organization.

But this is not enough. Vast numbers of these people have survived unbelievable experiences, which shocked the world. Many, even if given the opportunity, are unequipped to resume a normal social and economic life. They need reeducation, retraining, incentives, above all the moral and spiritual uplift that comes from the knowledge that people are trying to help them. Yet their basic life still remains dreary and drab. Most of them still live in the congested barracks of the German military with hardly any privacy and on a diet which in terms of calories is not quite adequate.

Undeniably, the services rendered by voluntary agencies have been a ray of hope shining through dark clouds of despair. While the basic relief and maintenance of the displaced persons has been the responsibility of the military authorities, voluntary agencies have found it necessary to provide substantial sums for supplementary purposes. More than half of the $20,000,000 spent by the voluntary agencies for care of displaced persons in 1945 went for supplementary food, clothing, and shelter, as well as special programs for children and the aged.

While it is too early to give an adequate and objective evaluation of the total contribution of these agencies, those who have seen, at first hand, the refugees in these camps, all testify to the great social and spiritual values of these services. With its network of international contacts the International Migration Service sends people to the camps for personal interviews, helps trace families or friends in other countries, and forwards correspondence. Through funds provided by the Church World Service, both YMCA and YWCA send trained workers into the camps to offer personal services. The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) and the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) help Jewish displaced persons to reestablish contact with relatives, and facilitate their migration to new homes.

Entertainment and recreation offer one way of making their enforced camp life a little less dull, and the YWCA and other organizations have developed a program for training people in the camps to take leadership in organizing sports, art exhibits, dramatic and recreational activities. The AJDC carries on extensive relief and educational, religious, and cultural activities on behalf of the Jewish displaced persons. The Jewish agency for Palestine and the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, Great Britain, are also active in this field of service.

Perhaps the greatest need is opportunity for and retraining in productive work. But on any large scale, this has so far been complicated by the disorganized state of the German economy and the extreme shortage of tools and raw materials. Moreover, even if the German economy were able to absorb many of the newcomers, the hatred of most DP's toward the Germans is so profound that many would refuse categorically to contribute in any way to the rehabilitation of the German society.

There have been extensive discussions between UNRRA and the military authorities of the possibility of setting up semi-independent DP production units, and the private agencies have been leading the way in showing what might be done in this respect. Last year, for example, the Joint Distribution Committee sent over a hundred sewing machines to Germany, and in the assembly centers has set up training programs covering about twenty trades. The AJDC is now engaged in setting up workshops to train 30,000 persons. In the camps at Hanau, Germany, the American Christian Committee for Refugees has organized seven workshops which give six-month courses in machine tools, blacksmith, welding, and radio. In France, the American Friends Service Committee offers similar courses and in that country—toward which refugees have a different attitude—people are being placed out as apprentices with private employers.

Based on experience in operating camps for displaced persons in Mexico, East Africa, Palestine, and India, War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has been carrying on a program which originally stressed distribution of occupational and morale supplies, but now emphasizes such basic needs as school supplies, clothing, medical supplies, and milk for displaced children. A staff of ten Americans supervise the activities of close to a hundred Europeans.

The shoe repair kits, patches, wool, buttons, and tools of various kinds provided by the Lutheran World Service have not only been of assistance

Official UNRR photo from United Nations

In Yugoslav displaced persons camp, shoes are repaired for fellow DP's

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to the displaced persons in repairing their own clothing and belongings, but have also enabled the recipients to help others around them.

Work projects should multiply rapidly, and the chances are that they will do so. The military authorities see the great need for putting DP's to productive work and the refugees themselves are beginning to realize that their stay in Germany may last longer than originally they had hoped.

Ultimate Destiny

But the question of over-riding importance, of course, is the ultimate destiny of the displaced persons. Some non-Jewish DP's eventually may be absorbed by the countries of their present sojourn, but the overwhelming majority will have to find new homes in countries other than Germany. Thus far, however, the prospects of such mass emigration, are not very promising.

It is a sad commentary on the moral sense of the world that hundreds of millions of people living in countries relatively untouched by the ravages of war are still unable to make a haven for less than one million victims of Nazi persecution. The fact that practically every country today suffers from a dearth of manpower, makes the situation even more illogical and distressing.

Recent evidence indicates that some of the western countries are beginning to realize that they can replenish their own labor force by recruiting displaced persons. Thus, Belgium is recruiting about 20,000 miners, Norway has put in a bid for a contingent of workers, Great Britain is reported to have plans to recruit several hundred thousand. Some of the Latin American countries are displaying interest in the DP as a potential immigrant. Within the severely restricted quota system, small numbers are finding their way into the United States.

In the long run, however, the solution of the problem of Jewish displaced persons depends upon the political settlement of the Palestine issue. There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Jewish DP's wish to settle in Palestine. The years of suffering have engendered a deep-seated feeling that they have been forsaken by the whole non-Jewish world and that only in Palestine can they find physical, social, and above all, spiritual security. The Jewish community there is just as eager to receive them, care for them and integrate them into its throbbing life.

The reopening of Palestine's gates to 100,000 Jews as recommended by the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee and since repeatedly urged by President Truman, coupled with some individual emigration to other countries would go far toward normalizing the lives of people who for the past seven years have known nothing of security and tranquillity of normal life.

Against Disease

A report of experiment and ingenuity on the far-flung battle lines of the world health front, by DR. WILBUR A. SAWYER.

After the first World War, one epidemic after another swept across Europe. Despite far greater destruction and population displacements, no major, runaway epidemics have surged up in the wake of this last war.

Everyone has been aware in general of this absence of epidemics, but the great contrast to the aftermath of World War I is best illustrated by some of the few available figures. Take, for example, that most dreaded of epidemic diseases, typhus fever. In May 1919 there were nearly 34,000 cases in Poland and one year later there were still 24,000 cases; but in May 1945 there were fewer than 3,000 cases, and only 221 in May 1946. Typhus, above all diseases, is expected to thrive in times of disaster. Yet in September 1946, when there were only 47 cases, it was evident that the disease had been beaten by modern science.

Cholera was rampant after World War I in Russia, and extended into Poland, but this time it was completely absent from Europe. Serious epidemics occurred in the summer of 1946 in many cities in China, but the incidence and the mortality have been greatly reduced by UNRRA vaccines, medical supplies, and expert assistance. UNRRA's first brush with this disease occurred in Chungking in June 1945 before China's liberation. The Health Division flew seven doctors, two sanitary engineers, and six tons of supplies from Washington to India and over the "hump."

After World War II, plague gained only a small foothold in Europe; an outbreak in Taranto in Southern Italy resulting in 25 cases and 12 deaths. It was quickly suppressed by destroying rats, killing infected fleas with DDT and dusting exposed people with the same insecticide. In China, plague was present, but there was no extensive epidemic after the country was liberated.

Kala azar produced a most serious situation in China where about 300,000 persons have this disease in an acute form. The situation became grave because of the lack of antimony drugs for treatment during the war. The American Red Cross and UNRRA have been sending these drugs, but UNRRA was forced to bring about an expansion of the world's manufacturing capacity in order to fill the need.

Tuberculosis and venereal disease have increased greatly in the war-ravaged countries, as they did after World War I. Their conquest still calls for field experiment, ingenuity, and a wider application of the most modern drugs and methods.

Teamwork

While these facts are generally well known, it is safe to say that few people realize the extent to which the credit for controlling disease is due to good teamwork between the international governmental and voluntary agencies. Nor do they realize the degree to which the same teamwork is still necessary in the long range rehabilitation of countries whose own public health services, hospitals, medical personnel, have been disrupted.

The Health Division of UNRRA was established as the first line of attack, following the formal organization of this new international agency in 1943. Professional personnel was recruited from thirty-five countries

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and by June 30, 1946, totaled 1,134 persons. Among these were 489 doctors, 30 dentists, 512 nurses, 36 sanitary engineers; 67 were from other professions.

The functions of this group have been primarily:

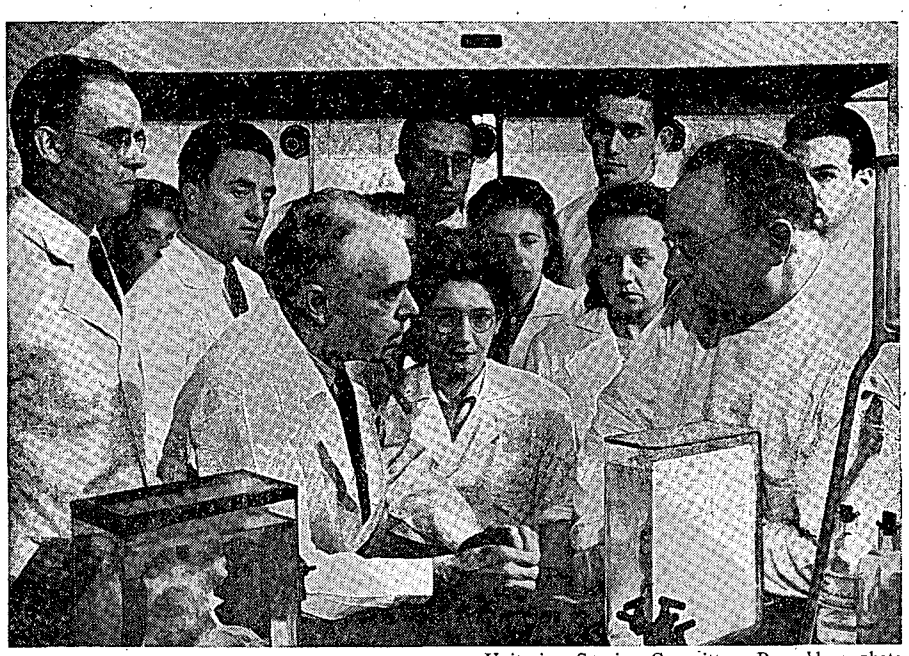
1. To prevent war-engendered epidemics;
2. To restore national health departments as rapidly as possible;
3. To assign technical staff for consultation and cooperation with the national health authorities;
4. To determine requirements in medical and sanitary supplies to replace the war losses;
5. To revise and administer the international sanitary conventions for maritime and aerial quarantine;
6. To provide technical supervision of medical and sanitary personnel for the care and health protection of persons displaced by war;
7. To train professional and health personnel of the assisted countries through fellowships in foreign lands and by supplying teachers and lecturers for courses in their own countries.

Last autumn, to forestall a disastrous hiatus in world health administration after UNRRA's liquidation, the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization was set up to undertake some of the more permanent of these functions. Since December 1, 1946, it has been administering the international sanitary conventions for maritime and aerial navigation, originally adopted in 1926 and 1933 and later revised by UNRRA as the International Sanitary Convention of 1944.

From the beginning, the Health Division of UNRRA sought and received the full cooperation of many voluntary agencies in discharging its several functions, and it is safe to say that the national health departments under the leadership of WHO will continue the same policy. Notable indeed was the contribution of the voluntary agencies in trained personnel—to a total of about 500 persons, nearly half as many as UNRRA had at its own disposal—for work in Europe, and an additional number for China. From these voluntary agencies also came urgently needed supplies and services which helped buttress the official efforts.

Training Personnel

A serious problem confronting all countries was and still is, the rehabilitation of their own medical personnel. Not only were vast numbers of trained doctors, dentists, nurses, and other technicians killed in battle and by bombings, but those remaining have been isolated from new knowledge during the years of war. Nowhere in the liberated countries of Europe or the Far East are there enough trained men and women to man the clinics and hospitals, or to staff the public health services needed for the long pull to prevent and control disease.



Unitarian Service Committee. Rosenblum photo

Czech doctors confer with members of American medical mission

The mission sent to Czechoslovakia, with UNRRA's full cooperation, by the Unitarian Service Committee, is an excellent illustration of what voluntary agencies have done to help countries train and retrain their own professional people. Headed by Dr. Paul Dudley White, world famous cardiologist from the Harvard Medical School, the group included specialists in orthopedics, neurological surgery, pediatrics, and many other branches of medical practice.

Before leaving the United States these doctors prepared lectures, and assembled new textbooks, as well as supplies and equipment for demonstration and for presentation. Most of their work was done in the large medical centers where leaders of the medical profession and future doctors could easily be reached. But the mission also toured the country, and their audiences at provincial centers included a large number of general practitioners. The group gave 206 lectures, conducted 93 conferences, performed 28 operations, and by traveling a total of 2,375 miles within Czechoslovakia, earned their title of a "faculty on wheels."

A similar medical team sponsored by the Unitarian Service Committee toured Poland. A significant by-product of these tours has been that in both countries a shift in medical teaching is going on from the Germanic method of "quoting" authorities to the American method of laboratory experimentation. The use of demonstration and visual aids, the emphasis on learning by "doing" instead of by "rote" and the encouragement of student-teacher exchange instead of "authoritative" instruction, met enthusiastic response from all young faculty members and many of the older ones.

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China (ABMAC) is now concentrating on strengthening six of China's national medical colleges, to help them in the training of medical and public health leaders. The schools are located in the north, east, south and central parts of China, and are expected to become teaching institutions comparable to the best in the United States. China needs trained medical personnel above all things and under ABMAC's fellowship program, doctors, nurses, pharmacists and public health experts and nutritionists come to America for a year of advanced study, after which they return to teach others. Through ABMAC, visiting American professors also teach in these selected schools in China, and needed laboratory and teaching equipment are provided.

Since Greece has only 600 trained nurses, as compared with 25,000 in New York City—which has about the same population—one of the Greek

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War Relief Association's first steps was to send fifty Greek girls to England for a four-year nurses training course. When they return, they will be assigned to supervisory work in health centers in the provinces and will serve as the nucleus for developing a larger supply of trained personnel.

Voluntary Aid to China

Organizations affiliated with the United Service to China have given signal aid to China's hard pressed medical services. With Chinese and world health agencies, they are expected to play an important part in the next few years in developing medical education, hospital care, and public health services.

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China introduced the sulfa drugs and penicillin to China, and made available plasma through a Blood Bank set up with a staff trained to operate it. When China was cut off from the outside world, vaccines could not be sent in bulk; ABMAC sent a vaccine plant by air over the "hump," enabling China to produce her own vaccine to combat cholera, typhus, and plague. After shipping millions of penicillin units monthly, ABMAC sent in equipment for a pilot penicillin plant, which opened January 1, 1947.

In centers where no other medical health services exist, the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (INDUSCO) assisted by United China Relief, are operating seven hospitals and twenty-four medical dispensaries to care for the health of cooperative members and to disseminate information on hygiene and sanitation.

At the request of the China National Health Administration, a two-year survey of mission hospitals has been made as a basis for integrating them into the new national health program. The mission hospitals which, prior to the war, constituted 75 percent of all hospitals in China, are being incorporated into the general health program and more and more will emphasize the public health services to communities. Throughout the war, supplies and other equipment were carried to these hospitals by the Friends Ambulance Service.

Public Health Service

Health departments in many countries are on their way to full service partly because of the combined assistance given them immediately after the war by UNRRA and the voluntary agencies. Such service is exemplified by the effective nutrition project undertaken in Italy by a special medical mission sponsored jointly by the Congregational Christian Service Committee and the Unitarian Service Committee.

During the hot months of the summer of 1945, as many as 60 percent of the babies born in Naples were dying. They were suffering so intensely from malnutrition that they could not assimilate their food. American doctors of the medical mission took infants with a life expectancy of only one or two days and saved them by intravenous infusions and blood transfusions, rarely undertaken before on babies so young. This unique demonstration combining a controlled UNRRA feeding program and intensive research, not only sharply reduced infant mortality in Italy, but saved ten years of laboratory experimentation on vitamin deficiency.

In Greece, the Greek War Relief Association is covering about one third of the rural population by a network of 474 community outpatient clinics and forty mobile medical units. Local doctors and nurses are paid to give free medical treatment to the indigent sick, and even in the most remote mountain villages patients are reached by mule and foot travel where roads are impassable or nonexistent. Permanent health centers are being established by GWRA as funds become available, and it is hoped that in some future time the Greek government will be able to use these beginnings as the basis for developing its own public health program.

When the Allies moved into Greece, malaria was widespread and UNRRA, in cooperation with the government, undertook a countrywide campaign against this disease. A $75,000 appropriation from the Greek War Relief Association to supplement UNRRA's work made it possible to include a demonstration program of eradication, as contrasted to control, on the ancient island of Crete. Such headway was made last year that smaller follow-up campaigns this year and next should completely free the island from the scourge of malaria.

A health training project in Ethiopia was begun under UNRRA and is being continued under the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization. This country has never had an indigenous medical or nursing profession. Educational courses for "dressers" and sanitary inspectors have already been organized. Promising pupils from these courses can be selected for longer training as "medical assistants," and a group will be picked for professional instruction, supplemented by overseas training.

In North China, the China Aid Council is helping in the solution of health problems through its International Peace Hospitals. These hospitals are centers from which radiate mobile units carrying public health education and health services into remote areas. Each hospital has a medical school, in which doctors, nurses, and public health aides are trained. Dr. Berislav Borcic, formerly director of health for UNRRA's China office and now chief medical officer in that country for WHO, has characterized the International Peace Hospitals as setting the "pattern for all public health work in the Far East."

From Now On

As the World Health Organization takes over leadership in the world strategy against disease the aid of voluntary agencies is more than ever needed. For the present, they can move more quickly into special and unforseen situations, avoiding the delays which any large organization must incur while it is setting up necessary policies and safeguards. They can take longer chances, for a vital purpose, than can an official body. After successful exploration, the WHO can bring about the widest diffusion of accepted methods for the greatest total benefit. The successes of voluntary agencies in limited areas should be more quickly evaluated and heralded throughout the world because of our new international health machinery.

The agencies should not, in my opinion, allow themselves to become bogged down with the permanent routine of disease control, in competition with national and international authority. Rather, they should prepare to lead new advances in their special fields, wherever the problems are most serious and opportunities for improvement greatest. Their part is to do work which otherwise would not be done, to pioneer imaginatively and resourcefully, in turning up new knowledge, better methods, and in demonstrating their effectiveness. They cannot bow out as UNRRA soon will do. For they are needed in an expanding battle against disease—a battle that will be waged with new weapons, with better world organization and with exceptional prospects for good results.

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Children—Hope of the Future

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

The "patient and affectionate care" which helps reclaim part of the lost years of childhood, is described by EILEEN EGAN.

The burdens of the peace fall heaviest upon children who, whether they belong to victor or vanquished nations, in the end are the real victims of any war. Reports of welfare workers from Europe and the Far East indicate that no generation of children in history has ever suffered in the mass as has that of our day.

The terrible combined results upon children of the ravages of war and the crippling of welfare agencies' efforts to be of service to children became evident only after liberation. In France, tuberculous children were presenting grave problems to the municipal authorities. In Holland and Belgium, the experience of the last hard months before liberation left permanent marks on children who were brought near to death. The same story may be told for Italy, Poland, Finland, Austria, and Hungary.

Children of War

One of the saddest pictures of the wartime years was that of child refugees. The writer was in Barcelona, Spain, in 1944, just before the invasion of Europe. In her work of serving Catholic refugees who escaped across the Pyrenees, she witnessed the magnificent service of the voluntary agencies to those who were lucky enough to escape from Hitler-occupied Europe.

Those who survived the perilous journey were in desperate need of the food, shelter, and medical care which were provided in this instance by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Unitarian Service Committee.

Because of Hitler's almost unbelievable destruction of Jewish communities, a little child was considered among the Jewish people as a treasure. Not many of these precious treasures were left alive in Europe except those separated from their parents and put to live with Christian families, who risked their lives to save them. In France, particularly, many of these helpless children were saved only by this method. In the Spring of 1944, with the invasion of Europe imminent, it was feared that even these would not survive, and so an exodus was planned for them to Spain.

Children were brought over the Pyrenees into Barcelona by heroic methods which cannot be given in detail, but they finally arrived. Among them were two seven-year-old girls—twins—who took very protective care of a little five-year-old girl. When the younger child talked of her mother and father, and of how she would return across the Pyrenees to be with them once more "after a little while," the twins listened gravely but said nothing. Later they explained that the parents of their little friend had been deported, and asked the worker please not to tell her because they all had kept it a secret from her. The unspeakable fate of deportees seemed to be well known to them.

One of the JDC caseworkers, who at that time organized the services for these child refugees, told of a four-year-old boy whose parents had been so hunted by the Gestapo that he had been instructed never to give his real name lest it prove a clue to the whereabouts of his father and mother. The boy was already traveling under an assumed name. After he arrived in Barcelona and was under the care of sympathetic protectors, he was asked to reveal his true name. For many days he refused, insisting on giving his assumed name. Only when he was finally convinced that he was secure, did he one day with a knowing smile give out his own name.

These are only isolated examples of the terrible maturity and control that attaches itself to those who have been deprived of their childhood by totalitarianism. Many such little children passed through Lisbon in the earlier days of the war after their rescue from Middle Europe.

A similar pattern of behavior was seen among another group of children who survived totalitarianism, deportation, and persecution. It was in the fall of 1943 that a group of 300 Polish children arrived in Leon, Mexico. All were under twelve years of age and all were orphans. Part of the group of one and a half million Poles who were deported to Siberia and Asiatic Russia in the Spring of 1940, they belonged to families from the simple peasant, farming communities in eastern Poland—then under Russian domination by virtue of a special pact.

These children had marched thousands of miles with their parents to escape from Russia through Iran. From Iran they had been taken by the British and Polish Red Cross to transit camps in India. There they had embarked on American troop ships and been brought to San Pedro, Calif., over war-endangered waters. A special non-stop train ride from San Pedro to Leon ended their journey. They climbed down from the train somewhat wearily but with a complete control that was not childlike.

Later I accompanied forty of the little boys in a bus which took them to Colonia Santa Rosa, a camp that had been prepared for Polish exiles by Poland's minister of social welfare, aided by funds from allied governmental sources. As I traveled with them, I studied their faces. They were not responsive to their new environment. They asked no questions about Mexico, about the schools, the games of the children, the cacti by the side of the road, or about the strange birds which darted in and out among the foliage as the bus lumbered by. These were children who had started out with their mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters. Many of them had buried their own parents on the terrible trek over Russian soil. Most of them had seen their little brothers and sisters die within the borders of Iran before friendly hands could save them.

Now they themselves were in safety, but their withdrawn expressions showed that for them there was not much security in any environment. Very carefully they carried their entire worldly possessions in little paper valises that had been supplied to them en route. As I looked at these little children I saw the bodies of children but the expressions of old people.

It was only after three or four months of steady, patient, affectionate care which met their physical needs and encouraged the thawing out of their frozen emotions, that they once more began to play as children play, and to exhibit some measure of the happiness

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and complete security of childhood.

The Jewish child exiles in Barcelona and the Polish child exiles in Mexico are types that we thought would be seen no more with the coming of peace, but when we study the children of our present peace, we are appalled to find that a victory for the high principles enunciated by the Allies has meant unbelievable misery for millions of guiltless children.

Children of our Present Peace

It was not long after the declarations of peace in Europe that the Allies began a series of deportations in Central Europe that have reached, according to some experts, a total of 20,000,000 persons. From the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia, whole families were loaded into box cars and dumped into the destroyed towns of Germany. There is no question that many among the Sudetenlanders were guilty, but certainly this would not include the children who were uprooted from their schools and sent into areas where there were neither schools, nor hospitals, nor welfare facilities, nor food.

The same tragedy was visited upon the children of Silesia who were of German origin. Many of these were already in orphanages. Frequently an entire institution was broken up, and all the helpless inmates sent off into the night in sealed boxcars. Pictures of the arrival of these children in the British Zone of Germany, show them to be the counterparts of the survivors of Bergen Belsen.

The exodus of the *Volksdeutsch* from Eastern Europe is a tale that is not yet told. A *Life* photographer took pictures of the arrival in Germany of a mother and her two young children. With the baby at her breast, she had trudged a distance of 250 miles from Lvov, Poland. Of the group of 250 that had taken to the roads, only 50 were still alive on that icy day when they finished their journey. A few minutes after the photographer was finished with his pathetic subjects, the little child that the mother had hugged to her heart across the face of Europe, died in her arms.

The number of Polish families from east of the new border of Poland to the western territories given to provisional Polish administration, is another example of the disruption of family life in Europe that will take more than this generation to remedy. The migrations of large groups of people ordinarily do not include sufficient teachers, doctors, and spiritual leaders to effect the formation of cohesive communities overnight.

There are many other mass movements of populations—the movement of Polish Ukrainians into Russia, the exchanges of populations between Bukowina, Bessarabia, and Russia. Forced migrations of Hungarians from Slovakia are contemplated and a plan has been reported to force 400,000 Slovak workers to leave their region and take up work in the Sudetenland area which was denuded of workers by earlier deportation. There is no time to discuss the larger movements of populations in teeming China and even in Japan, but the result of such sudden migrations is always the same, and is written in the bodies and the faces of the children of uprooted families.

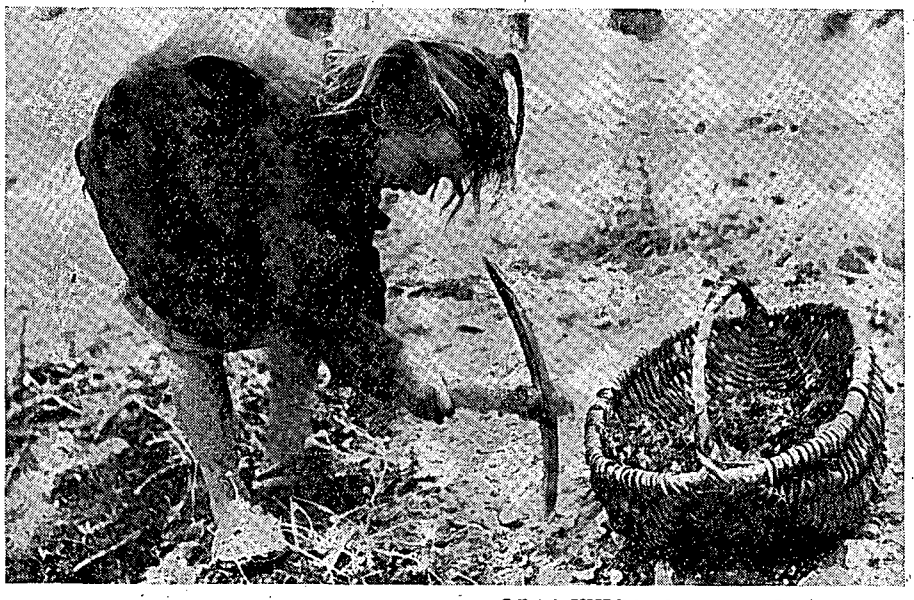
Family Separations

Another reason for misery among families in Europe and the need for continued relief is the fact that so many German and Austrian breadwinners have been separated from their families and sent away as slave labor. Letters from mothers of large families reach such groups as CRALOG* in the United States, telling of the sickness and death of the children from malnutrition since the fathers are on a work project in Stalingrad or St. Die, France.

These men have not been given facilities to write to their families nor even to let them know that they are still alive. The children of such broken families cannot grow up with any sense of security, especially since they live in an economy which is already broken, and even the strongest find it hard to obtain enough of the bare necessities to survive.

The March 4 issue of *World Report* deals graphically with the slave labor of soldiers captured by Allied nations. Of the 5,000,000 captured war prisoners still held in custody almost two years after the surrender of Germany, only the 30,000 still held by the United States cannot be termed slave laborers. No one has estimated how many surviving children these men have in Austria and Germany. It would be even more difficult to describe the terrible effects on these children both mentally and physically in the long term objective of trying to cement the peace in Europe.

A smaller problem exists with regard to the prisoners of war of Italy captured on the Eastern Front. More than 60,000 such men have not yet been returned from Russia to their families and no report has come out as to their present whereabouts. A further uprooting of the heads of families has occurred in Carpatho-Ruthenia, Slovakia, Hungary, and Rumania. Sixteen thousand Slovaks have been deported to the interior of the Soviet Union for work projects. Their families have been left behind to fend for themselves. Authenticated reports from Hungary and Rumania during the first year after the cessation of hostilities establish the fact that many thousands of men were separated from their families and trans-



Official UNRRA photo from United Nations

Hungry little Austrian girl digs roots for family larder.

* CRALOG—Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operations in Germany—includes fourteen American voluntary agencies.

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ported to unknown destinations for forced labor.

It is only when we in America add the ravages of mass expulsions and slave labor to the long ravages of war that we have any idea of what has happened to the European family, and to the European child as an entity in that family. It is only when we add together all the unpleasant facets of the family and child welfare situation, that we approach any just approximation of the magnitude of the task that must be faced by governments, by indigenous agencies of welfare in the various countries, and by the voluntary and government agencies of the United States committed to tasks of relief.

It is true that in Western Europe, particularly in Holland and Belgium, there has been a notable stabilization of life in general. There are no wandering children. Orphans are housed and adequately fed. Children without family ties are taken care of. Institutions that were partly destroyed are being reequipped and manned, and the welfare services of the governments of these two little countries are being reestablished.

To some extent there has been very real improvement in the welfare of children in France. Food supplies are more adequate. Voluntary and government agencies are cooperating successfully to reequip institutions for French war orphans and abandoned children. Tuberculosis among French children in industrial areas is being counteracted by a vigorous campaign for country living in camps and at seashore resorts during the summer months. American voluntary agencies, by sending supplementary food, have materially aided in the program of the rehabilitation of the health of hundreds of thousands of French children. Children's clothing and shoes are still scarce but not so terribly lacking as they were a year ago.

Famine

It is in Eastern Europe and Western Russia that the crisis is being revealed. Poland, Byelo-Russia, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia were all the recipients of extensive UNRRA aid. UNRRA help is now drawing to a close, and famine is beginning to show itself in the Ukraine, a traditional breadbasket for the Soviet Union. All of these areas have large numbers of orphans and dependent children in child caring institutions as a result of war and invasion. Poland has close to 2,000,000 orphans and half-orphans. Yugoslavia has 88,000 orphans of this war with both mother and father killed and more than 485,000 half-orphans. Over six hundred thousand children whose parents are alive need supplementary feeding. Hundreds of thousands of children in the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia are orphaned and in need of complete care.

The catastrophe of famine that has already hit Muldavia may be repeated in other areas. Fred G. Sigerest of the American Red Cross describes the plight of a Rumanian family in the following words:

"I went into a home where thirteen children and their parents live in a single room. One child lay dead on a cot in the corner; the others just stared at us with listless eyes as they huddled together for warmth."

At least half a million people in Muldavia are as hard hit as that tragic family group. And in Italy and Austria the need is almost as great as in Hungary and Rumania. In parts of Austria, the daily food ration has been lower than that of Germany. Skin diseases are common among the children, and in Vienna itself only a hot lunch provided by American voluntary agencies and the American authorities, fended off complete disaster to school attendance during the hard months of the winter of 1945-1946. The indigenous welfare agencies of Austria, now freed from the restraints imposed by Hitler's occupation, have been reorganized, and by great sacrifice have come back stronger than ever to serve the most helpless of the population—the little children.

In Italy, a tremendous effort has been made to gather together the "lost children" who, separated from their families during the invasion and prolonged fighting, gathered into gangs and followed the soldiers for bread and candy. Many of these children, mostly boys, became known as the "Sciuscia Boys" or "Shusha Boys," because they attached themselves to soldiers as shoeshiners in order to assure their next meal. The Salesian Order of Priests and Brothers in Italy has performed notable services in gathering these young boys into homes, in finding their parents—if still alive—or in training them for a useful life if they are alone in the world. These homes receive equipment, supplementary foods, and even funds, from voluntary organizations in the United States.

Tuberculosis, which beset the children, particularly in Poland, Hungary, and France, cannot be said to be under control. However, food is the best medicine against this and other plagues, and the eventual control will be decided by how much food the children of these and other countries receive within the next two years.

Equal in Misery

The future of child welfare in Europe is bound up very closely with the efforts of voluntary relief agencies in the United States. The indigenous agencies in Europe, with a heroism rarely seen, have taken hold of the situation in the various countries and have proven even to governments inclined to statism and to the elimination of voluntary effort, that their cohesive and selfless effort is necessary.

No matter how many sacrifices are made by the indigenous agencies of welfare and charity, they cannot do the necessary job without supplies from the United States. The larger agencies—the American Friends Service Committee, War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference, Church World Service, and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee—have been steadily shipping abroad supplementary food, clothing, medicines, vitamins, blankets, and other items to be used particularly for the care of needy children. Smaller agencies have rendered steady and devoted service in specified fields or in single countries.

MANY AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN supporting these programs are beginning to feel that the crisis should be over by now, and that their contribution has definitely been made. The fact is that *now* the crisis is just beginning. The children of many lands are still covered with unhealing sores because of prolonged malnutrition. Their feet are bare on the snow covered roads. Their bodies shiver in partly destroyed homes or in unheated school rooms. Babies are still born in our days of peace to be wrapped in newspapers because of the lack of clothing.

Whether they belong to victor or to vanquished nations, these little children are equal in their misery, in their hunger, and in their terrible insecurity. As never before, the voluntary gifts of American donors, distributed on the basis of love and service by American voluntary agencies, are the means for the saving of these innocent victims of war—and thereby, perhaps, for the saving of the peace.

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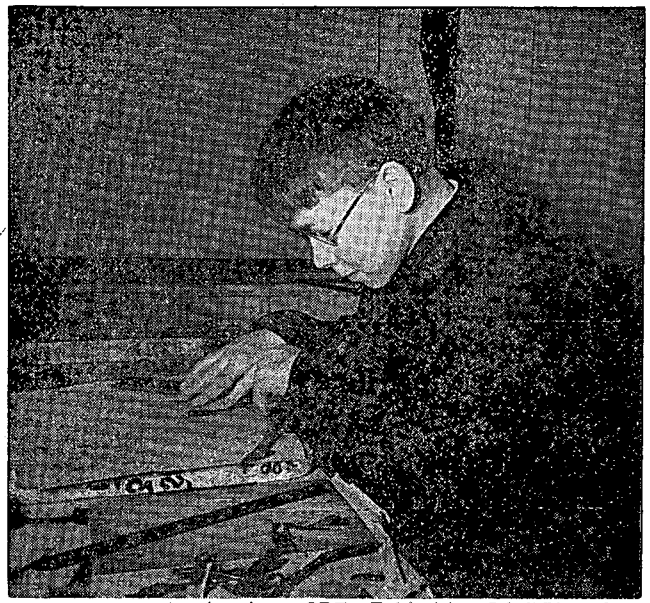
Job retraining: Warsaw women learn tailoring—

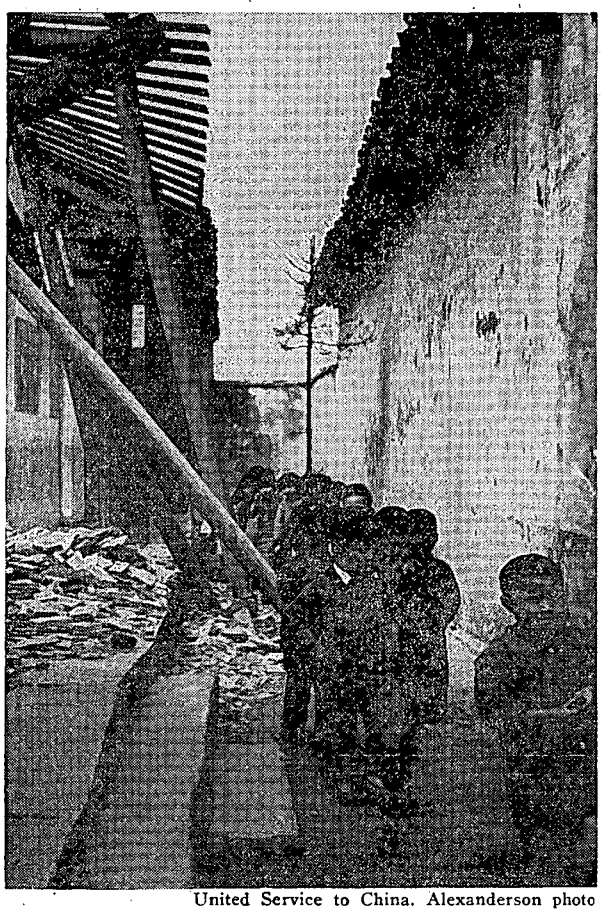


American ORT Federation. Schall-Pix photos

—and French youths, the skills of leather work

STARTING LIFE ANEW

This year the peoples of the world are struggling to regain command of their own destinies. The world over, they strive to pick up again the war-disrupted threads of their lives. In every country there are now many people who have been restored to happy and useful lives through the supplementary services of voluntary relief agencies of the same countries which participated in the intergovernmental aid through UNRRA.



United Service to China. Alexanderson photo

Bombed-out schoolrooms do not keep China's children home — education is too precious

American Aid to France

Opening day at Corcieux, one of four French community centers for health, welfare, social activities

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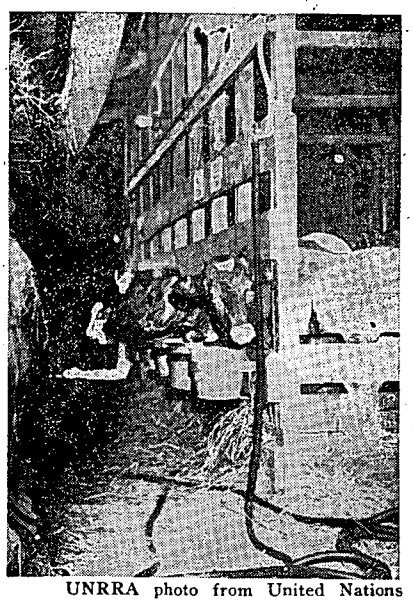


UNRRA photo from United Nations

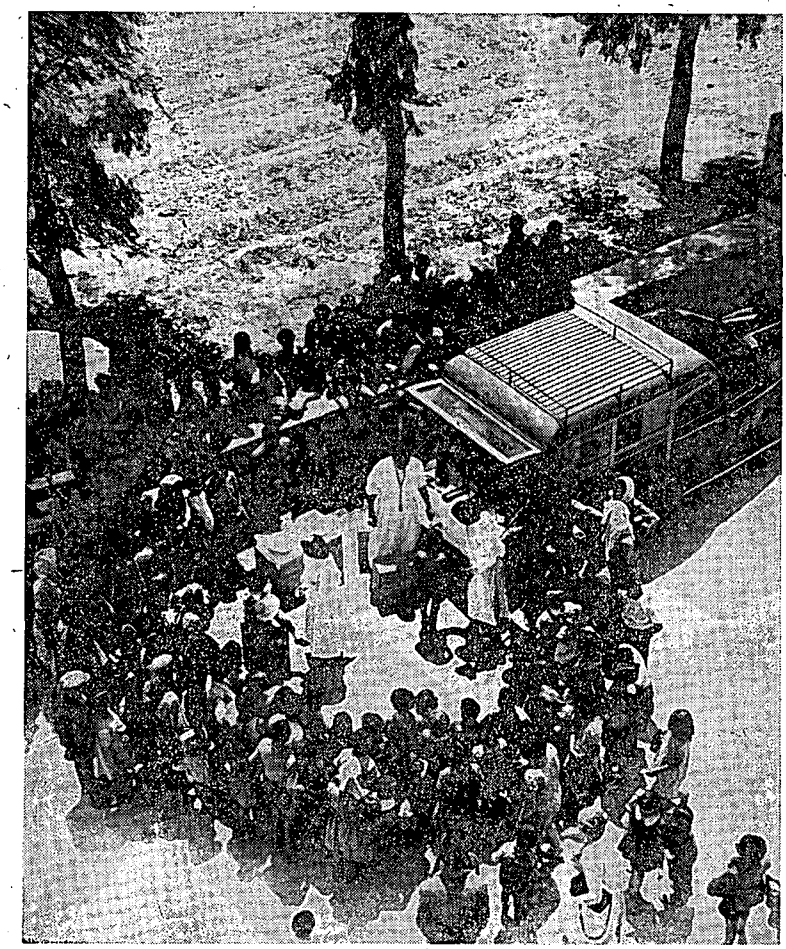
Farm stock for Italy, sent by Brethren Service Committee

UNRRA photo by Wlad Groman

Enroute from Munich to a new life in America under care of United States Committee for the Care of European Children

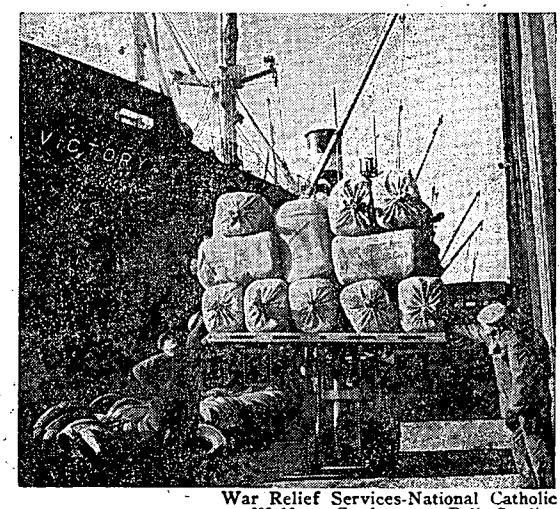
United Service to China, Alexanderson photo

Eager medical students cheerfully live and study under rigorous conditions—for China



Greek War Relief Association

Mobile clinics provide emergency medical care: in operation—18; in preparation—22; needed—hundreds more



War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference, Bell Studios

Bales of clothing for shipment to Poland

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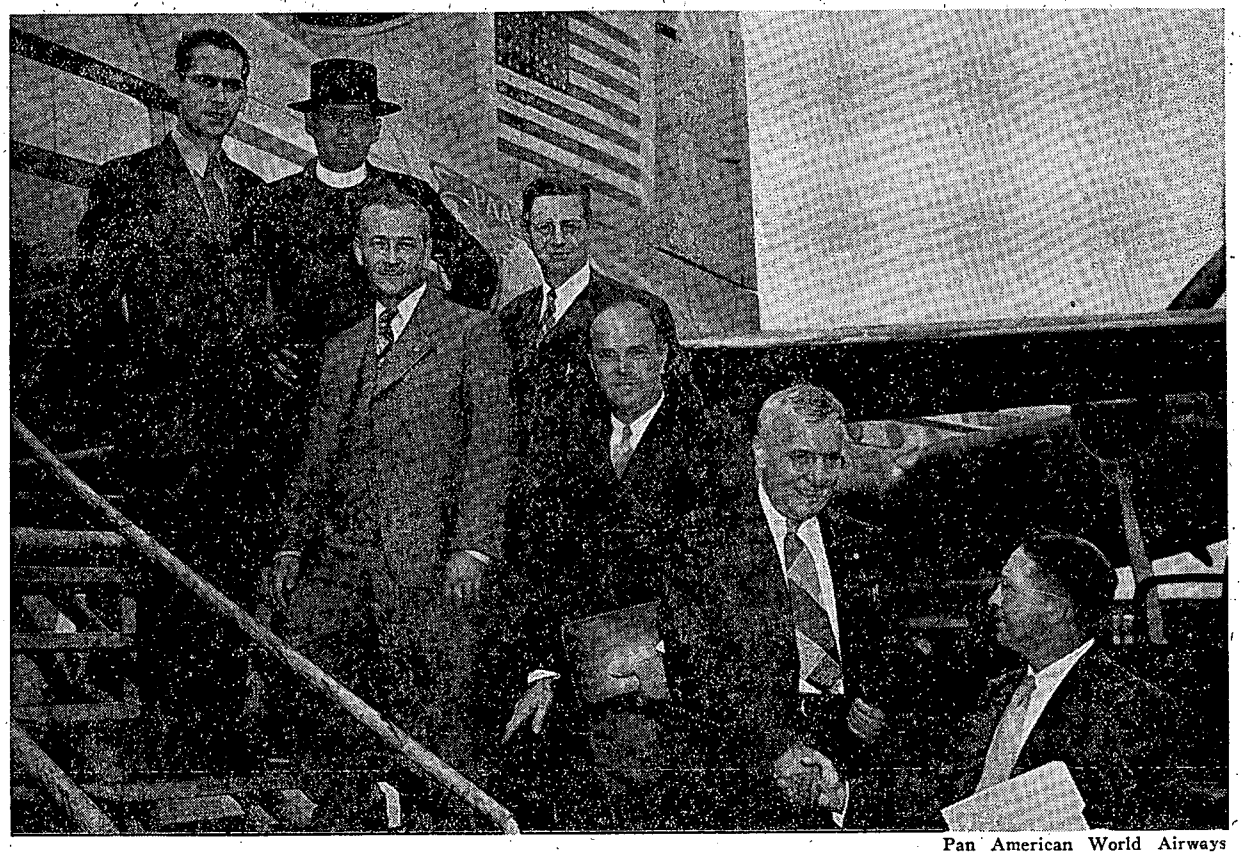

Pan American World Airways

CRALOG representatives take off for work in French and British Zones of Germany

Leadership with World Horizons

ALLEN T. BURNS believes that the stature of voluntary leadership can stretch to meet its present urgent obligation.

One does not have to resolve the old debate as to whether events create leaders or leaders create events, to recognize the hopeful fact that today men and women are fast acquiring the knowledge, vision, and courage essential to the peacetime battle with world problems so suddenly catapulted upon us. Nor should one assume that the cooperative machinery through which such leadership is exercised is restricted to the dramatic setting of Lake Success; for it is indeed building up in bits and segments around the many channels through which must flow the efforts of individuals and groups whose good will is directed toward the world horizon.

No longer than a decade ago only a handful of people, in America or elsewhere, were so placed that they saw the world and had knowledge of it. Some there were in circles of diplomacy and high state policy, some perforce among the military. A few international bankers and industrialists knew the world from their partciular vantage point. Leaders among our own great missionary movements — only now beginning to receive full credit for long years of service—journalists, and a few other individuals with special interests came in touch with world events and movements.

Among the dramatic changes brought about by the war, none is more dramatic than the enormous expansion of this small circle. Millions of Americans in our armed forces and equal millions from our allies have caught at least a glimpse of the geographic reach of oceans, continents, and peoples. The highest tributes paid to our own military statesmen have been in terms of their capacity to give leadership in a united cooperative endeavor. Our statesmen and political negotiators shuttle back and forth between world capitals with no less equanimity than that with which they undertook earlier journeys between New York and Washington.

Hundreds of UNRRA staff members have wrestled at first hand with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the countries of Europe and the Far East. Leaders from voluntary agencies go and come over the world's airways and highways on missions which bring them face to face with the realities of human need and aspiration. The slowly assembling Secretariat of the United Nations is bringing together people whose professional task in essence is to see the world and know it. Here we have, in a few swift short years, the beginnings of a world experience, the assumption of responsibilities requiring knowledge, facts, and understanding, the familiar forms of organizational structure out of which inevitably arise the yeast of leadership and realistic progress.

Nor is it of secondary moment that to the traditional channels of international politics, diplomacy, commerce, trade, and military affairs we may now add world leaders and world ma-

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chinery primarily concerned with world social and economic welfare. When Sir Herbert Emerson in 1937 took charge of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to assist the growing number of refugees from Nazi tyranny; when in 1943 Governor Herbert H. Lehman became the first director general of the new UNRRA; when in that same year Joseph P. Chamberlain of International Migration Service, Clarence Pickett of the Friends Service Committee, C. E. Miller of the Near East Foundation and others came together to form the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, they staked out an area for world leadership and united effort, now second to none in its importance.

It is no new experience to find that this great area of human welfare stirs the latent altruism of peoples and provides the best, most common ground on which to submerge conflicts, differences, and special interests in a true effort to unite for the good of all.

The American Way

We in our country may be proud that representatives of our private agencies at that early date, in the best American tradition, recognized the need to channel and coordinate voluntary efforts to parallel and supplement UNRRA's new intergovernmental leadership. Since then the number of agencies in the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service has increased from 15 to 55; their combined programs for 1947 call for a total of $200,000,000. Men and women back from the relief fronts of the world have pooled their experiences in joint planning; there has been effective interchange between leaders of the American Council and similar councils formed in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

We may take it without question that UNRRA, at its December 1946 meeting, was paying no perfunctory compliment in officially expressing its debt to voluntary agencies and their staffs—deep appreciation for their efforts and accomplishments and the hope of intensified continuation of their services not only for the remaining life of UNRRA, but with programs undertaken by interim and successor intergovernmental organizations for health, welfare, and rehabilitation.

For, because of the cooperative leadership developed through these councils, the voluntary agencies had:

—been able to work out smoothly operating plans for continuing their combined service to the early refugee camps in the Middle East, when UNRRA in 1944 took over administration from Great Britain and the United States;

—brought order out of a potential confusion in channeling their separate services to displaced persons in Germany in cooperation with the UNRRA staff;

—negotiated with the military and, through UNRRA, with national governments to implement the general American principle that provision of basic relief needs is a governmental responsibility, while the role of the voluntary agency is to provide supplemental personal and demonstration services;

—set up "outpost councils" in the countries where major relief operations were undertaken for on-the-spot coordination and clearance. Into these councils were brought not only the representatives of the voluntary agencies of various countries serving abroad and of UNRRA, but also of the appropriate national ministries and of indigenous voluntary services.

These and many other achievements have been the natural outgrowth of the work of practical people, who were accustomed to using independent initiative to dovetail governmental and private enterprise and who, gaining knowledge of the world's needs and problems, were transferring their "know-how" to a critical and demanding international science.

Coordinating Devices

It is not surprising that in the American way, these voluntary agencies have relied less on formalized machinery and more on constant personal contact; less on intricate structural blueprints, and more on the creation of an atmosphere lending itself to flexible informal understanding to pull together the diverse strands of their particular interests and responsibilities.

Governments perforce must operate by charter, channels, and directives. But the basic value of voluntary effort is that it is under less compulsion to do so; it can hold for a freer play of individualized imagination, initiative, and action. And no less than in our own domestic scene, this great asset of voluntary enterprise again has shown its sterling worth during these chaotic years of world problems and world crises.

Yet as community chests and councils of social agencies long since have demonstrated in our communities, there are points at which, and there comes a time when, voluntary agencies must inevitably subject themselves to self-discipline, must set up more formal machinery to plan and coordinate their own efforts and those of the governmental agencies to which they are inextricably related. In so doing they have the opportunity to lead the way in that most difficult field of democratic procedural relationship, which we have come to call—too loosely perhaps—community organization.

It therefore seems significant to me that out of the cooperative planning of the American Council have come three formal coordinating bodies, each designed to implement a practical immediate task, each set up by the agencies directly concerned with that task and who are represented on its governing committee, each worked out with the full cooperation of the appropriate governmental or military authorities.

The first is well known to the American people and its wide use is ample demonstration of deserved popularity. The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE) was organized by 26 voluntary relief agencies in 1945 to bring order out of the chaotic attempts of Americans to send individual packages of food and clothing supplies to relatives, friends, or other needy people in war-torn countries. Today Americans are sending 12,000 CARE food packages daily, addressed to individuals in fourteen countries in Europe; since its inception relief goods valued at $18,176,565 have been dispatched. CARE has special agreements with each of the countries in which it operates, and maintains warehouses in each, stockpiled with CARE food and blanket packages. Orders placed in the United States are airmailed to the appropriate country representative and deliveries are made from there.

The second body—the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG)—was organized to deal with the extraordinarily difficult relief operations among the German civilian population. The need for an organized civilian relief program for Germany was recognized early by the occupying military authorities as well as by organizations desiring to undertake relief programs. It was equally obvious to all concerned that great care would need to be taken that relief activities were not used to

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American Friends Service Committee

Preparing lunch in improvised school kitchen: a LARA program

cloak undemocratic activities. In spite of psychological and administrative difficulties, however, sixteen American voluntary agencies—mainly church and labor groups—were concerned with finding some solution.

The first step was to send a mission of eight people under joint auspices of the War and State Departments to make a survey of need for American relief, and to establish working relationships with the American military authorities. As a result, a plan was submitted by which a German Central Committee, representative of the German public health and welfare agencies and approved private German welfare agencies, as well as of the Military Government, would coordinate all private relief efforts.

Eight American representatives of CRALOG act as liaison with the German Committee, the Military Government, and the approved private agencies; the military provide transportation and warehousing as required. Goods are shipped from the United States under the CRALOG agreement, consigned to indigenous German agencies which have been approved by the military authorities. The British and French Zones have approved the plan of operation and shipments to each zone have begun. The CRALOG liaison teams in each zone observe distribution. By the end of January of this year, nearly 24,000,000 pounds of food, clothing, and medical supplies had been shipped.

The third body—Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)—was set up in 1946 by agreement with SCAP—Supreme Command Allied Powers (in the Pacific)—by twelve voluntary agencies struggling with the complicated problem of providing services and supplies to the civilian populations of Japan and Korea; lately Okinawa has been included in the arrangement.

Under the SCAP directive to the Japanese Government, the problem of relief is considered the responsibility of that government. Procedures have been set up with the Japanese Government to provide for allocation and distribution of LARA supplies through a Japanese Central Committee, representative of SCAP and Japanese public and private welfare leaders.

This committee is recognized by the Japanese Welfare Ministry as its arm in the execution of the program. Relief shipments, which are limited to 2,000 tons monthly, are consigned to LARA, Yokohama, which arranges with the Central Committee for allocation of goods to indigenous welfare agencies for distribution. The first shipment for Japan left the United States in November; by the end of February, relief goods valued at nearly $579,490 had been shipped. Similar arrangements have been concluded for relief operations in Korea and Okinawa.

The story of one major committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service may well be told to illustrate the yeasty quality of its cooperative endeavor. More than two thirds of the Council members have been concerned with some phase of the problem of displaced persons. From the very beginning their representatives on the Displaced Persons Committee have worked closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, with UNRRA, and with the various divisions of the Department of State, including the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas, the International Labor and Health Division, and the Visa Division, as well as with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

In November 1945, the Council undertook an intensive study of the current services to displaced persons by the voluntary agencies, including the problem of continuing needs and opportunities, as a basis for future joint planning.

Various governmental and also intergovernmental agencies were invited to appoint representatives to act in a consultative capacity. The findings, published in June 1946, have become an important source of information necessary in planning future operations for government and intergovernmental bodies as well as for the voluntary agencies.

One immediate and nationally known result was the formation of the National Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, under the chairmanship of Earl G. Harrison, former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. The Citizens Committee has embarked on a program of publicity and promotion designed to bring to America a realization of its obligation to aid DP's in reestablishing themselves, and to assure the required appropriate official action. Other recommendations of the report are now in the hands of an executive committee and are being used as a basis for joint planning and action.

What of the Future?

Far-sighted though many voluntary agency leaders are, few of them anticipated, when the war ended in 1945, that in 1947 they would be called upon to assume the burden of emergent responsibilities which now are theirs. They, no more than governments, could fully visualize the stark need and chaos behind the scene of battle fronts and subject countries. UNRRA's life avowedly was to be finite, but the realities facing the new United Nations could be only dimly realized. Most of

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these agencies planned to continue their services, but it is no fault of theirs that they could not envisage crises in which voluntary effort must bridge an emergency gap, wider and deeper than at any time in the postwar years.

The succession of events has been kaleidoscopic not only within the circle of UNRRA and the new intergovernmental agencies but within the circle of the voluntary agencies themselves.

When President Truman terminated wartime control of relief funds in March 1946, the President's War Relief Control Board which, under the chairmanship of former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, had effectively licensed and coordinated public appeals for foreign relief funds, was liquidated. The new Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, under the chairmanship of Charles P. Taft, exercises what influence and control it can without official authority.

During the war most of the money for foreign relief programs came to the voluntary agencies through two major nationwide federated campaigns—that of the National War Fund and of the United Jewish Appeal. The National War Fund, like UNRRA, another avowedly temporary agency, conducted its last campaign for 1946. This year the voluntary agencies are struggling valiantly to present to all America the still emergent needs for relief abroad. In this effort they are perforce required to concentrate their individual and separate efforts largely on their particular specialized constituencies.

The United Jewish Appeal under the chairmanship of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is again under way for the federated Jewish agencies. To add to the complexity of the present situation, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations is preparing to consider a proposal to raise an international relief fund through a worldwide campaign to supplement funds yet to be made available through governmental appropriation.

YET THE EMERGENCY IS HERE AND it can not be doubted that the spirit of American voluntary enterprise will rise to play its part in meeting it. The campaigns now under way are not to provide for minor services or a minor share in the task of meeting the world's stark and pressing needs; they are to underwrite a share which is out of proportion to what was anticipated two years ago. Past experience shows that if the American people fully realize that tragic fact, a generous response is assured.

The voluntary spirit of America has made and is making an extraordinarily successful contribution to world leadership. That it will continue to do so, adjusting its plans and efforts to the realities and exigencies of international progress and cooperation in humanitarian endeavor, no one can doubt.

American Council of Voluntary Agencies

Member Agencies

(Revised as of March 31, 1947)

Adventist Relief Agency of the General Conference of Seven-Day Adventists
American Aid to France, Inc.
American Baptist Relief
American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Inc.
American Christian Committee for Refugees, Inc.
American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, Inc.
American Committee of OSE
American Friends of Czechoslovakia
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
American Hungarian Relief, Inc.
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.
Amercan ORT Federation, Inc.
American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc.
American Relief for Italy, Inc.
American Relief to Austria, Inc.
Brethren Service Committee, Inc.
China Aid Council, Inc.
Church World Service, Inc.
Committee on Christian Science Wartime Activities of The Mother Church
Congregational Christian Service Committee
Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.
Freedom Fund-Cooperative League of the United States of America
Girl Scouts, Inc.
Greek War Relief Association, Inc. USA
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Inc.
International Migration Service, Inc.
International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.
Labor League for Human Rights, AFL
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
Mennonite Central Committee, Inc.
National CIO Community Services Committee
National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.
Near East Foundation
Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc.
Philippine War Relief of the United States, Inc.
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc.
Salvation Army
Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Selfhelp of Emigres from Central Europe, Inc.
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
Unitarian Service Committee
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.
United Palestine Appeal
United Service for New Americans, Inc.
United Service to China, Inc.
United Service to Holland, Inc.
United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.
United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America
War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc.
World Student Service Fund
Young Men's Christian Associations, Inc., International Committee of
Young Women's Christian Association, Inc., National Board (World Emergency and War Victims Fund)

Further information about these agencies—and others engaged in foreign relief activities—may be obtained from from the National Information Bureau, 205 East 42 Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

RETENTION OF CEILINGS ON SUBsistence allowances to veterans in schools or taking on-the-job training was urged by Veterans Administrator Omar N. Bradley, in recent testimony before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs.

General Bradley predicted that if the principle of the ceiling is repealed or materially changed, employers would be subjected to pressure to convert production jobs to courses of training. And this pressure, he added, would in turn be exerted on state-approving agencies to authorize large numbers of new courses.

Moreover, the VA chief said, if such ceilings are raised, Congress should also resurvey payments of other benefits and particularly those now received by 2,186,000 disabled veterans. He pointed out that compensation for total combat disability is only $138 a month.

✦ ✦ ✦

SENATOR JAMES MURRAY (D. Mont.) will reintroduce the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health insurance bill. It has been rewritten to avoid the charge of "federalized medicine," with some features spelled out in more detail. Basically it is the same bill offered in the last Congress.

The Taft bill (S.545) will, however, continue to have the support of the American Medical Association. George F. Lull, secretary, in a recent statement said the AMA "reiterates its opposition to federalized medicine through compulsory sickness insurance. The house of delegates had repeatedly supported every sound attempt to extend medical care with federal or state aid wherever need can be shown. The Taft bill would seem to be an effort to meet the latter objectives."

✦ ✦ ✦

THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM promises to bob up again to bother the 80th Congress. The President's failure to ask for a deficiency appropriation was a good "out" but it will wear thin before the "Hill" has heard the last of the matter.

Chairman John Taber (R.N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee has told his colleagues frankly that he is against passing out any more federal money for the program.

Reflecting the views of a number of the members against giving any more money for lunches, Representative Frank B. Keefe (R.Wis.) is quoted as saying that he, as a boy, got plenty of lunches but went out and worked for them. "The trouble today," he complains, or words to this effect, "is that nobody wants to work." Apparently, American children have gone decadent on us.

✦ ✦ ✦

A BILL (H.R. 1980) TO PROVIDE $12,000,000 in aid to the states for expanded health services for school children has been introduced by Representative Evan Howell (R.Ill.) and referred to the subcommittee on Public Health of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The appropriation would be increased to $18,000,000 after the first year. Half would be matched by state funds and the rest allocated according to need.

The bill is sponsored by *Parents' Magazine* and has the endorsement of Leonard W. Mayo, president of the Child Welfare League.

✦ ✦ ✦

GRIM WARNING THAT BUSINESS executives of the "get while the getting is good" school of thought are today doing everything possible to "dig the grave or drive nails into the coffin of private business enterprise" was sounded by Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the Federal Economic Council, speaking to a business group in Washington.

Chairman Nourse told the group that 1947 is a year in which responsibility (theirs) cannot be evaded nor judgment postponed. He reminded them that private business had "vociferously" demanded the removal of wartime controls and had asserted that as soon as such controls were removed the natural forces of market competition would promptly restore economically sound and therefore permanently prosperous business relationships.

As an economist, he told them, he had one demurrer to that argument. "I cannot accept," he said, "the theory that in this day of giant corporations, big financial institutions, and nation-wide unions . . . that the impersonal forces of the market will automatically establish sound wage-price-profit relations.

"Under these conditions of business organization the process is not one of an impersonal competitive market or system of markets. Over large areas of the economy, prices and the course of business are determined by highly personalized administrative decisions made by officials of business organizations and effecting large blocks of capital resources or of labor resources.

"I think that it is quite clear to everyone that the decisions of these responsible executives have not since V-J Day mutually added up to anything like a workable solution of the nation's business problem in terms of well sustained production, and the prosperity that would go with it. It is a familiar saying that you can't do anything to change the law of supply and demand. That is true. But I submit that you can act intelligently or stupidly within the conditions laid down by that law."

✦ ✦ ✦

SPEAKING ON THE FLOOR MARCH 21, Representative Walt Horan (R. Wash.) declared that it was a "perfectly obvious fact that our entire social security and expenditures picture needs a complete, thorough, drastic, and honest overhauling."

Mr. Horan, who is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee for the District of Columbia, finds abuses in the social security program, particularly public assistance.

As chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Horan held up a deficiency appropriation for $184,200 requested by the District of Columbia Board of Public Welfare, saying it reflected an alarming increase in public aid funds during the past ten years. A Washington newspaper called his attention to the fact that his home state of Washington was near the top in relief payment by states and much more liberal than the District. The Washington representative replied to the effect that the reductions he was insisting upon for the District should be put into effect on a nationwide basis, his home state included.

Ria Schneider

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BOOK REVIEWS

ADMISSION TO AMERICAN COLLEGES, by Benjamin Fine. Harper. $2.50.

TRUE TO THE POLICY OF HIS PAPER, Benjamin Fine, education editor of *The New York Times,* has included in this book all that is fit to print about admissions to American colleges. (It should be parenthetically whispered that religious discrimination in admissions evidently is not fit to print.) This is a good beginning, but the author goes right on to print over and over again what he has discovered until by the end of the book the reader is the victim of the same irritation as that which engulfs the constant radio listener on the final night of a well-aired political campaign.

This volume is the report of a study sponsored by the Tuition Plan, a business enterprise worthily engaged in selling college education on the installment plan. The facts reported were gathered from the catalogs of 650 liberal arts colleges supplemented by questionnaires returned by 450 of them.

The data appear to be accurate and up-to-date, but they are only partially digested. There is page after page of quotations from the 450 questionnaires, but very little in the way of statistics to show the proportion of colleges requiring certain qualifications of would-be students.

Dr. Fine has been honest in his selection of quotations. He has, however, gone beyond his data. Although there is nothing in the facts gathered to show the degree of validity of present admissions practices, the author states that they are too restrictive. For the present bothersome insistence of directors of admissions that candidates for college must have exhibited some academic aptitude, he would substitute nothing more selective than a desire to live for a time on a college campus.

This suggestion is not original with this author. It already is to a large extent in practice in public institutions in some parts of the country. Dr. Fine points out that this policy would require doubling the college capacity of the country, but he passes over other implications more important educationally.

There is nothing, for example, of how the author would like to have a tooth filled by a husky youngster who had been allowed to enter and stay in dental school not because he possessed knowledge and skill but merely because he enjoyed driving home the drill.

This volume does not add anything of importance to other studies of admissions policies to be found in the professional literature. It is hard to see why a lay reader would want to wade through so much detail to get conclusions that might have been summarized in a chapter. The book is interesting mainly because the education editor of the nation's leading newspaper pumps so unreservedly for throwing down admissions barriers and greatly expanding college enrollment. It is easy to understand how the prospect of twice as many students to finance is comforting to the sponsors of the study. Dr. Fine doubtless is correct in foreseeing the doubling of college enrollment shortly. This will result, however, not from the manipulation of admissions policies but from economic and social forces.

EVERETT B. SACKETT
Dean of Student Administration
University of New Hampshire

INSIGHT AND PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT — A Study of the Psychological Effects of the War, by Therese Benedek, M.D. Ronald Press. $4.

ALTHOUGH AMERICA WAS ONE OF the few countries fortunately spared the physical ravages of the recent war, the task of adaptation imposed upon its citizenry by the military mobilization of several million of its men was immediately catastrophic to many and had far-reaching sociological effects. The difficulties of adjustment to military life by those directly participating in the war constituted just one segment of the problem.

And also, of equal importance were —and continue to be—the problems of the mothers, fathers, wives, and children who had to endure a separation from, the death of, or, oftentimes most difficult of all, the long anticipated reunion with, the sons, husbands, and fathers who went into the services.

Few authors have had as wide experience with people who were brought into conflict with themselves or one another during the unhappy war years as Dr. Therese Benedek, a member of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis. As a private practitioner of psychiatry and psychoanalysis and as consultant to an active family agency, she had ample opportunity to study the psychodynamic backgrounds of the problems she encountered. In this book she has written of her experience with an understanding and a skill unmatched by any other contributor to this aspect of our literature.

The book is divided into four parts. In Part I—"The Individual"—Dr. Benedek traces the development and interaction of instinctual forces from infancy through marriage and parenthood. Hence she lays the groundwork for the understanding of some of the disturbances described in later chapters.

Part II deals with the problems facing the soldier at induction, in the army, and returning to civilian life.

The topics discussed in Part III—"The Family in War"—are suggested by some of the chapter headings: Mothers and Sons, Fathers and Sons, Siblings and Veterans, Soldiers and Wives, Marital Readjustment After Wartime Separation, Mourning for the Soldier, The Disabled Veteran, Parenthood in War.

Part IV—"Men, Women: The Changing Sexual Mores"—takes up the impact of the war on our social structure as it affects the psychology of adolescents, the changing psychology of women, and the new elements introduced by the war into the relationship between man and woman in our culture.

Dr. Benedek has not sacrificed completeness or depth for facile generalizations, nor does she talk down to her audience. She requires the reader to read carefully, thoughtfully, and to put aside many of the habitual judgmental attitudes that one is apt to bring to a discussion of family and country. As a reward, she offers the most comprehensive and helpful guide to the emotional confusions of the war-sick community that has yet appeared. Her book should be particularly valuable to social workers and educators.

JULE EISENBUD, M.D.
Associate in Psychiatry, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,754 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Community Service to Camps and Hospitals, Relief to Prisoners of War, International Activities, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Nursing Services, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Blood Donor Service, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and College Units.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the improvement of social and living conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Administration, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 54 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3. Algonquin 4-1753. Arranges invitation tournaments in indoor and outdoor sports for Boys' Clubs, Social Settlements, Community Centers, Church Houses, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. M. H. A.'s, etc., throughout Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Malcolm Van Zandt, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors: The Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue; The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street; Tot-Lot Playground, 422 West 49th Street; Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Palisade-Interstate Park; Co-Sponsor School Settlement, 120 Jackson Street, Brooklyn; Lafayette Community Center, Sumner and Lafayette Streets, Brooklyn.

BOYS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Amory Houghton, Pres.; Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 88 Lexington Ave., New York City 16. Dr. Bernice Baxter, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive. Founded by a group of educators; incorporated 1912. Oldest national organization in America serving girls, provides health and character building program, with emphasis on home skills. Age groups served are Blue Birds (7-9 years), Camp Fire Girls (10 through junior high school age), and Horizon Clubbers (senior high through junior college).

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JUVENILE AGENCIES—Devoted to improving methods of care and rehabilitation of delinquent, dependent and neglected children and prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Annual meeting, "The Proceedings," sent to members. Fee $3.00. Established 1903. Executive Secretary, E. L. Johnstone, Woodbine, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. The Society through its 2000 state and local member units seeks to provide health, welfare, educational, recreational, vocational and employment services to all types of handicapped persons, adjusting its services to each community and the programs of other agencies. Maintains special cerebral palsy services; consultation by professional staff; loan library. Financed by annual sale of Easter Seals. Publishes "The Crippled Child," a magazine for parents of handicapped children, bimonthly, $1.00 a year.

Health

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY—1537 35th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D. C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $2.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Service. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., president; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Allan Hurst, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director; Mrs. Ruth Alexrad, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th St., Herman Sanders, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindebaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., Harold Greenspun, director. Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St., Louis Freed, director. Los Angeles area: 810 So. Spring St., Albert J. Silverman, director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 39 states and the District of Columbia, including 24 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. Chairman, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Acting Medical Director, Mary Steichen, M.D.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. An associated society of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its aim is to help bring about, through research and education, a continuous reduction in alcoholism and the alcoholic psychoses, accidents, inefficiency, and various states of ill health associated with the excessive use of alcohol. Members pay five dollars per year or more.

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Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—325 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Arlien Johnson, President, Los Angeles, Calif.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 74th Annual Meeting, April 12-19, 1947, San Francisco, Calif.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives in war-separated families. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. EDUCATION DIVISION—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1201 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 112 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Barbara Jack, Director.

This DIRECTORY appears in Survey Midmonthly twelve times a year. Rates are 30 cents a line (actual) per insertion. For information contact the Advertising Department.

Battle Fronts of Peace

(Continued from page 104)

can. The way in which we approach that task will not merely modify today's conditions but set the pattern for decades of future policy and chart the course of world history.

Up to Us

Thus we see in broad perspective the pins on our postwar map of peaceful, not military, strategy—the points of acute emergent 1947 crises; the roadblocks to recovery that must be eliminated in the countries to which we must look to rebuild the basic regional economic systems. Only as we give the financial, material and technical assistance needed to weather and surmount these crises and remove these roadblocks can the world proceed along the road to recovery. Only so can postwar economic plans and policies mature, and the demand for outside aid dwindle and eventually disappear.

Even less than after World War I can reparations from the vanquished countries be looked upon as a fruitful practical source for materials needed to start the wheels of rehabilitation. Indeed, if not wisely negotiated, they may well aggravate existing problems and create new ones. The resources of the vanquished countries have been depleted, their needs are enormous, so that wresting material or trade privileges from them in many cases amounts to robbing Peter to pay Paul. Billing bankrupt countries can scarcely lead to a solvent and fruitful international economy either for the creditor or the debtor.

So it is up to us. In sharp contrast to almost the entire rest of the world, the United States has the fullest productive capacity, the greatest national wealth, the highest standard of living. It emerged from the war not only relatively unscathed, but also in a position of world preeminence. If the strategy of peace is to be implemented the United States must give assistance in greater measure than any other supplying nation.

We will not be entirely altruistic in so doing. If we help the world on to recovery, the lanes of reciprocal trade will widen, products will travel through them to paying consumers not only in the United States but in other countries. Eventually this will lead to over-all increases in consumption and a higher standard of living and expanded national income. Such are the ultimate ends of helping people rebuild their homes and schools and hospitals, reconstruct their power lines, rehabilitate and enlarge their transportation systems, revive their industries and re-weave their web of trade.

It is a solemn burden we in the United States bear — the realization that in the whirligig of forces representing our postwar world, it lies almost solely within our power to lend positive constructive direction. It is a fearful realization that if we fail to do so, we, along with other countries, will be forced into a vortex of strife and destruction.

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

Operation 1947

(Continued from page 107)

to staff child search teams with trained people well versed in the language of the countries involved; to provide recreational supplies and equipment and trained leaders for carrying on recreational programs in the assembly centers for children of all ages; to provide educational supplies for the operation of schools; special foods for those whose customs forbid the use of army rations, and trained staff able to speak the languages of the displaced persons to help them adjust to their situations and to solve their personal problems.

The uncertainties as to amount of financial support from government and intergovernmental sources to relief needs of the liberated countries, as well as timing of operations, magnify the needs for continuation of flexible speedy action by the voluntary agencies. Their trained staffs are already in the field, providing skilled services to supplement relief programs, and to supervise distribution of relief goods made available from voluntary contributions. Demands upon them for assistance and service in the countries of Europe and Asia will inevitably be tremendous in this year of transition. And even as they accept the challenge for continuing service, they are being called upon to contribute from their experience to the planning of the intergovernmental organizations essential to progress in meeting common human needs throughout the world.

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VACATION CABINS: Small, original, informal, designed and built specifically for you. Describe requirements, likes, location. 8553 Survey.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Woman for Case Worker by the Children's Home of Rockford, Illinois. For further information, write to the Home. State qualifications and salary expected.

SUPERVISOR, man or woman, for child guidance agency where treatment is carried mainly by psychiatric social workers, under immediate and close supervision of an outstanding nationally known psychiatrist. Experience in a child guidance agency or related psychiatric work desirable. Interesting and challenging opportunity. Apply Jewish Child Guidance Bureau, 682 High Street, Newark, New Jersey.

WANTED: Social worker or medical social worker with some experience in case work or in a hospital situation, to work in a tuberculosis sanatorium of 125 beds. Medical social work part of rehabilitation program. Working conditions and salary excellent. Contact Bureau of Tuberculosis Control, Michigan Department of Health, Lansing 4, Michigan.

CASE WORKERS of either sex and all grades of training and experience will be considered by child placing and adoption service agency in Central New York State. Should have car. Salaries are good at current national level. 8556 Survey.

CASEWORKERS AND SUPERVISOR, professionally trained, for multiple service family casework agency. Interesting and challenging opportunity.

CASEWORKERS .....$2400-$3840
SUPERVISOR .....$3600-$4500

Write Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau, 127 N. W. Second Street, Miami 36, Fla.

CASEWORKER in Medical Social Service Department, voluntary hospital 12 miles from New York City. Must be graduate accredited School of Social Work with Master's Degree and Medical Social field work or experience. 8555 Survey.

NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATION desires young man with social work orientation and writing skills to develop program and promotional literature. Some field work also involved. State, age, educational background, experience and other particulars. 8562 Survey.

WORKERS WANTED

OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE

WANTED—(a) Executive secretary for health and hospital council agencies; post created for community coordination; man preferred, woman eligible; university medical center; East. (b) Psychiatric social work administrator; four years' experience with recognized social case work agency including two years in psychiatric work involving supervisory responsibilities required; duties consist of planning and directing program of psychiatric social work; large city located in United States dependency. (c) Field secretary for mental hygiene committee; preferably psychiatric social worker with considerable experience in community organization; duties involve public speaking, teaching, planning community meetings; university medical center; East. (d) Social worker; preferably one experienced in child welfare work; home for children considered one of the finest in the country; well endowed; at present 100 children in residence but institution serves over 200 children; Middle West. (e) Two psychiatric social workers to join staff of child guidance clinic now being organized in eastern university medical center; $3,000. SG4-1 The Medical Bureau (Burneice Larson, Director), Palmolive Building, Chicago 11.

CASE WORKERS (2) professionally qualified, for agency giving children care in foster homes and in cottage type institution; also adoption service. Interesting opportunity for varied experience including direct work with emotionally disturbed children under psychiatric consultation. Write The Children's Center, 1400 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

NATIONAL JEWISH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION desires directors for large metropolitan areas. Work entails administration, programming and organizing. Community organization and/or group work experience required. State experience, educational background, last position held, last salary and other pertinent information. 8501 Survey.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care agency has two staff vacancies. Salary according to professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. Must have graduate training. Catholic Charities, 418 N. 25th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

TRAINED CASEWORKERS WANTED FOR CATHOLIC FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE AGENCY EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING ITS PROGRAM.

GRADE I .....$2400-$3180
GRADE II .....$2700-$3360

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE, 995 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIF.

WANTED: By the Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Mass., a Psychiatric Social Worker, who may live in, or outside the hospital. Among the duties are history taking, investigation of home, community and work situations to which patients are to return on release, supervision of patients who are on visit in the community, and possible supervision of students from Schools of Social Work. Address inquiries to Bardwell H. Flower, M.D., Superintendent.

JACKSONVILLE! ! ! Two or three professionally qualified caseworkers desired immediately by well-known, privately supported, state wide, non-sectarian, child placing agency.

MIAMI! ! ! Graduate caseworker wanted for homefinding and adoptive studies. Excellent supervision assured. Salary range $2100 to $2700. Write to Children's Home Society of Florida, 403 Consolidated Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida.

CASE WORKERS WANTED for agency engaged in institutional and foster home care for children in the Chicago area. Experience in child or family welfare desirable. Good community resources. Work-study program. Excellent supervision and staff development program. Personnel policy. Salaries range from $1800 to $3000 per year depending upon training and experience. 8478 Survey.

WANTED—Case worker with one or two years training, to work in private non-sectarian child-placing agency, adoption and foster home placement. Pleasant working conditions, salary according to training and experience. Morris County Children's Home, 10 Park Place, Morristown, N. J.

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WORKERS WANTED

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care Agency has two staff vacancies. Salary in accordance with professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. At least one year's graduate training required. Catholic Welfare Bureau, 626 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

TWO CASE WORKERS wanted for an expanding family agency. Excellent supervision and community opportunities. Salary commensurate with training and experience. John W. Anderson, 411 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.

MALE CASEWORKER, private agency in correctional field. Graduate from an accredited School of Social Work. Beginning salary $2600. Opportunity for advancement. Position now vacant. Pennsylvania Prison Society, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

STENOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT (WOMAN) FOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. SEND DATA SHEET TO AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, KENTUCKY.

LEADERSHIP needed for foundation project assisting aged with living plans. Real opportunity for person with creative ability, casework experience and special interest in aged. Administered through strong casework agency with good personnel practices, $3,500. Perry Hall, Family Service Society, 36 Trumbull Street, Hartford 3, Conn.

CASEWORKERS (two): Graduate training required; salaries according to professional training and skill. Give full particulars first communication including age, race, religion. Children's Aid Society, 71 Warren Avenue, West, Detroit 1, Michigan.

A CASEWORKER needed for a small Jewish child placement agency. Salary $2,700 to $3,000, depending upon experience. Agency car available for field. Work under supervision, small caseload, 35 hour five-day week, 2½ day vacation time monthly. Hebrew Women's Home for Children, 66 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PERSONABLE man of 41 years with highly successful experience in all phases of child-caring seeks challenging opportunity as superintendent, assistant or program director in children's institution. Fund-raising, public relations, programming and camping experience. Can assume responsibility. Plenty of initiative. 8518 Survey.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXECUTIVE AND MATRON (Mature Jewish couple) available. Experienced in Home for Aged, Infirm, Convalescents and related services. Excellent background and references. 8549 Survey.

POSITION as supervisor or director of children's agency. Fifteen years in children's field. Several years supervision. M.A. Chicago. Present salary $3,000. Male. 8552 Survey.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, HOUSEMASTER, or HEAD SUPERVISOR interested in Dependent Children's Institution or Home School for Boys. Expert experience in Child care. General recreation program and crafts. Administration ability. Available soon. 8500 Survey.

POSITION WANTED as administrator, director, executive secretary or on staff organization large enough scope to have positions requiring my indicated experience, background. Male, Protestant, B.S. in Economics and graduate accredited school social work. 13 years business experience, last 12 years social work, 7 public agency, case work and supervision, last 5 executive and administrative including community organization experience. Now director private community agency, present salary $7,000. 8554 Survey.

WOMAN, EXECUTIVE, M.S.S., desires position involving community organization or interpretation. Experienced Travelers Aid, Family Child Welfare. Prefer East. 8557 Survey.

MAN TEACHER, 23, with B.S. in teaching, wants to supervise boys, 8-12, in midwestern institution, summer and maybe permanently. 8523 Survey.

Need Sailing, Canoeing, Swimming Instructors or Tutors? Engineering student and wife seeking Atlantic Coast summer position—camp, estate, resort. He: Merchant Marine Academy training, extensive ship, sailing experience. She: professional social worker, experienced counselor, swimming instructor. 8560 Survey.

TRAINED SOCIAL WORKER but have come to conclusion that I am helping neither myself nor the field by accepting existing salaries. Capable veteran, some organizational experience. Need a good man? 8558 Survey.

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